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GOLD

MACEDONIAN KINGDOM, ALEXANDER III THE GREAT; 336-323 BC, HICETAS; 288-279 BC, Gold Drachm or 60 Litrae, Sicily, Syracuse, 4.24g., BM-434. Obv: Head of Persephone I., cornucopia behind. Rx: Galloping biga r., driven by Nike. Head of decadrachm of Euainetos. EF........... 4500 BRUTUS; Civil War, 44-42 BC, Gold Stater, Thrace, Tomis, 8.33g. Rx: Athena seated. In the name of Lysimachus, bearing portrait of Alexander BRUTUS; CIVIL WAR, 44-42 BC, Gold Stater, Thrace, Tomis, 8.23g. Rx: Athena seated. In the name of Lysimachus, bearing portrait of Alexander 16, RIC-15. Rx: Oak wreath awarded to Claudius "By decree of the Senate for saving the lives of his fellow-citizens". First year of reign, on obverse Claudius wears wreath of oak rather than laurel, as on all aurei and denarii of this year only. The portrait of Claudius on this coin is of the very finest style. Flatly struck at the highest point of the hair. Near Mint pl. 1 (same obv. die), RIC VI-14 var., C-305 (200 Fr.) var. Obv: MAXIMI--ANVS P AVG Head laureate r. Rx: HERCVLI--VICTORI Hercules seated facing, lionskin over lap, I. hand resting on club set on ground, quiver and bow to r., PTR in exergue. Rare and interesting reverse type, extremely rare variant: only the second recorded specimen with mintmark PTR rather than simply PT. The other specimen, published and illustrated by Deyperot, is in the Trier Museum, and is from the same obverse die as our coin but a different reverse die. Obverse struck in high relief. Tiny scrape in front of forehead on obverse. Microscopic hairline to right of Hercules. Near prooflike surfaces but some contact marks. Only one other specimen recorded and that is in a museum. Never previously offered for public sale. PROCONSVL Togate and laureate Maximian standing I. holding globe, SMA in exergue, E in r. field. Interesting reverse type recording Maximian's third consulship of 290 AD. Very rare variant: apparently only the second recorded specimen with the value mark Ξ placed in the r. field rather than the exergue. Pink, Goldpraegung des Diocletianus und seiner Mitregenten, p. 86, reports such a coin in Belgrade, and Deyperot, not having access to

the Belgrade collection and finding no other specimen, could only quote Pink for this variant. The value mark Ξ , rendered on the coin like two superimposed Z's, is the Greek numeral for 60 and indicates that this

aureus was struck at the weight of 60 pieces to the pound or c. 5.4g.

Obverse struck in high relief. One other specimen recorded but never

seen. Mirror surfaces on obverse. Numerous microscopic contact marks

on reverse. This coin has never been offered for public sale. Near Mint

EUGENIUS; 392-394 AD, Solidus, Milan, 4.45g., RIC-28 (R3), C-6 (130 Fr.). Obv: D N EVGENIVS P F AVG Bust diademed r. Rx: VICTORIA AVGG Two emperors, nimbate, seated facing on throne, supporting globe between them, the one on r. also holding mappa; between them behind throne, half figure of Victory, her arms disappearing behind their heads to crown them; upright palm between their legs, COM in exergue, mintmark JUSTIN II; 565-578 AD, Solidus, Alexandria, 4.44g., Berk-63 (same dies), Hahn-142. Flat strike on portion of reverse, generally somewhat weakly 20, Sear-488. Mint State CONSTANTINE IV; 668-685 AD, Solidus, Constantinople, 681-685 AD, 4.27g., Berk-174, Hahn-11D. Finest style portrait of Constantine IV created at the height of his power after he deposed his brothers. Mint State 850 PHILIPPICUS; Nov.4, 711 AD-June 3, 713 AD, Solidus, 4.31g., Berk-204, Hahn-1, Sear-1447. Hairlines on right field of reverse. Mint State...... 2200 ANASTASIUS II; 713-715 AD, Solidus, Constantinople, 4.40g., Berk-208, Hahn-3, Sear-1464. Hairline X in right field of reverse. Mint State 2200 CONSTANTINE VII; 913-959 AD, Solidus, Constantinople, c. 945 AD, 4.38g., DO-13b.2, Sear-1747. Obv: Facing bust of Christ, nimbate, raising r. hand in benediction and holding Gospels in I., legend "Jesus Christ, King of Kings". Rx: Facing bust of Constantine VII with long beard. Near Mint ISAAC I; 1057-1059 AD, Stamenon Nomisa, Constantinople, 4.38g., Berk-Constantinople, 4.30g., Berk-326, DO-2b. Obv: Christ nimbate holding gospel. Rx: Facing bust of Michael VII holding labarum and globus Constantinople, 4.34g., Berk-326, DO-2b. Obv: Christ nimbate holding gospel. Rx: Facing bust of Michael VII holding labarum and globus 4.29g., Berk-336, DO-3b, Sear-1881. Struck from worn obverse die. VG/Mint State.... NICEPHORUS III; 1078-1081 AD, El Stamenon Nomisma, Constantinople, 4.36g., Berk-336, DO-3b, Sear-1881. Struck from worn obverse die. Flan

24.	ALEXIUS I, COMNENUS, 1081-1118 AD, Electrum to AR Histamenon Nomisma, Thessalonica, 4.29g., S-1905, Hahn-Pl. 1, 10-12. Obv: Facing bust of Christ, nimbate, holding book of Gospels in both hands. Rx: St. Demetrius presents patriarchal cross to Alexius, St. Demetrius wears
25.	military dress; emperor crown and loros. Mint State
26.	both emperors. Extremely nice for these. Mint State
27.	both emperors. Extremely nice for these. Praying Virgin quite clear on obverse. Mint State
28.	GREEK SILVER HANNIBAL AT TARENTUM; 212-209 BC, Punic 1/4 Shekel, 1.62g., Vlasto
29.	1880, 1882. Obv: Head of Tanit, Rx: Horse standing. Near Mint State 450 LUCANIA, METAPONTION; Stater, 530-510 BC, 7.46g., Class VI Noe-
30.	113. Good VF
	Obv: Helmeted head of Athena, decorated with wreath. Rx: Bull butting r. Only the BM specimen was known to Noe; there are now four known examples. Ex M&M/Leu 1974 (Kunstfreund/Gillet) #70; ex NAC 13 #173; ex Basel Museum. This coin was extremely important at the time of the Gillet sale. It was the only specimen known other than the example in the BM. Since then two further examples have come to light. This is the only obverse die for the first issue of distaters at Thurium and the only one with an olive wreath on the helmet. Ancient light graffiti on bull. VF7200
31.	LUCANIA, THURIUM; Nomos, 440-420 BC, 7.88g., Grose-1190. Extremely powerful embodiment of Athena on obverse with a beautifully sculpted bull on the reverse. The very top of the bull's head is off flan. EF
32.	BRUTTIUM, CAULONIA; Stater, 525 BC, 7.02g., SNG ANS-142 (same dies), HNI-2035. Obv: Naked youth advancing r., holding small statue of runner; stag in field before. Rx: Same, incuse. Beautiful late-archaic type. Near Mint State
33.	BRUTTIUM, BRUTTI; Didrachm, 215-205 BC, 4.73g., Sear-514. Obv: Head of winged Nike, Rx: Naked Dionysus, horned, crowning himself and holding long torch. Excellent style as usual for this issue. Near
34.	Mint State
	masterpiece of Greek art. EF+
35. 36.	SICILY, SELINUS; Didrachm, 520-490 BC, c. 490 BC, 8.43g VF/EF 375 SICILY, SELINUS; Didrachm, 520-490 BC, 8.32g Celery leaf on obverse. Celery leaf incuse on reverse. Reverse somewhat corroded. Obverse weakly struck. VF/Fine
37.	SICILY, SELINUS; Tetradrachm, 440-420 BC, 17.24g., Rizzo pl. 23, 4
38.	(these dies). Obv: Slow quadriga driven by Apollo and Artemis. Rx: Rivergod Selinus, naked, standing I. sacrificing from patera over lighted altar, on which stands cock; behind him, altar on which stands bull butting I.; celery leaf above. The reverse die of this coin is extremely complex and hard to strike but in this case there was complete success. Everything is sharp and beautifully struck up. A masterpiece of late-classical Greek numismatic sculpture. Virtually Mint State
	examples). Obv: Quadriga r., Nike above, Scylla in exergue., Rx: Head of Arethusa I., dolphins around. Double-signed by Euth and Eumenes. Ex Sternberg XX #195. Most ancient coin types are never signed. Coins of Sicily and Italy can be signed but only rarely are they double-signed. The oval flan beautifully presents the head of Arethusa surrounded by dolphins framing the signature of "EUMENES". The obverse pictures a racing quadriga driven by Victory and crowned by yet another Victory. The Scylla in the exergue sets off the signature of the second artist "EYO". VF/About EF
39.	SICILY, SYRACUSE, AGATHOKLES; 317-289 BC, Tetradrachm, 16.97g., Dewing-948. Good style for this issue. About EF
40.	ZEUGITANA , CARTHAGE , HANNIBAL ; Billon Tridrachm, Group 2, 215-213 BC, 9.97g., Lorber-15 (this coin). Coin hoards Vol. IX 2002 Punic "Horse & Palm" Billion Tridrachm by C. Lorber. Obv: Young Tanit head;
41.	single-pendant earring. Well-struck head for this type. EF
42.	205 BC, 11.86g. Obv: Traditional Tanit Head. Small-scale type. VF 400 CHALCIDIAN DISTRICT, TERONE; Tetradrachm, 500-480 BC, 17.22g.,
	SNG Lockett-1371, Pozzi-735, BM-2. Obv: Amphora decorated with grape clusters. An extremely graceful amphora is shown on the obverse of this coin, with three bunches of grapes hanging from it. This is an extremely
43.	beautiful archaic coin, EF
44.	case below. Rare. The earliest known coin type of this city. VF 200 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM, ALEXANDER III THE GREAT; 336-323 BC, Drachm, Abydos, 323-317 BC, 4.26g., Price-1517. Rx: Zeus seated I. on throne, horse-leg in I. field, symbol and star under throne. Near
45.	Mint State

46.	PAEONIA, LYKKEIOS; Tetradrachm, 356-335 BC, 12.73g., Paeoniar
	Hoard-63, SNG ANS-1019. Obv: Head of Zeus laureate, bearded; Rx
47.	Young naked Herakles strangling the Nemean lion. EF
,,,	AMNG III-161, SNG Cop Obv: Bust of Artemis r. within Macedonian
	shield. Rx: Ethnic, club of Herakles and monogram within wreath
48.	thunderbolt to I. Good VF
	dies). Obv: Naked ithyphallic saytr with horse's hooves and ears carries
	off a meanad wearing a sleeved chiton, her r. arm raised. She has long braided hair while he has long flowing straight hair. About EF3000
49.	THRACE, THASOS; Drachm, 410 BC, 3.44g., Traite-IV, 1311, pl. 322,6
	Obv: Ithyphallic satyr kneeling r. and carrying nymph. Of very fine late
50.	style. Good VF
50.	Amphora, Rx: Floral pattern resembling star, VF
51.	THESSALY, LARISSA; Drachm, 450-420 BC, 5.97g., BM-31. VF 400
52. 53.	THESSALY, LARISSA; Drachm, 450-420 BC, 5.99g., BM-31. VF 500 THESSALY, LARISSA; Drachm, 420-400 BC, 5.94g., Herrman XXV, 14.3
	VF550
54.	THESSALY, LARISSA; Drachm, 400-370 BC, 6.11g., Lorber-19.1a (this coin). Obv: Head of nymph Larissa facing three-quarters I., Rx: Horse
	grazing r., signed Al under belly and above Larissa's head. Reverse
	signed with the initials "AI". Obverse struck in high releif. Die break or
55.	chin. Nice golden toning around devices on obverse. Mint State 2850 THESSALY, LARISSA; Drachm, 390-370 BC, 6.12g., Lorber-36. Reverse
55.	slightly doublestruck. Good VF
56.	THESSALIAN CONFEDERACY; Stater, 196-146 BC, 6.08g., BM-24
	Obv: Head of Zeus wearing oak wreath. Rx: Athena Itonia advancing with spear and shield. EF
57.	spear and shield. EF
	Obv: Head of Zeus wearing oak wreath, magistrate "Ptolemaiou". Rx: Owsymbol on Athena's spear. EF
58.	ILLYRIA, CORCYRA; Hemidrachm, c. 500-450 BC, 1.45g., BM-58. Obv
	Amphora. Rx: Kantharos. Fine
59.	BOEOTIA, THEBES; Stater, 387-374 BC, 9.34g., BM-166. Obv: Boeotian shield. Rx: Amphora (column krater), wreath above, magistrate's name or
	either side. About VF325
60.	BOEOTIA, THEBES; Stater, 379-338 BC, 12.11g., BM-117. Obv
	Boeotian shield, Rx: Amphora, two ivy leaves on each handle, AP KA or either side. EF/VF
61.	BOEOTIA, THEBES; 1/2 Stater, 196-146 BC, 5.13g., BM-92. VF 200
62. 63.	BOEOTIA, THEBES; 1/2 Stater, 196-146 BC, 4.99g., BM-92. VF 200 ZACYNTHUS; Tetrobol, 500 BC, 3.50g., NC 1885, Pl. 3, #1, SNG Rosen-
05.	232. Obv: Tripod; between legs, dot to I., crescent to r. Rx: Incuse square
	divided into six irregular triangles. Zacynthus is an important island in the
	Ionian Sea, about ten miles off the coast of Elis. Homer mentions if
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- DANUBIAN DISTRICT, ISTRUS; Drachm, 4th cent. BC, 5.73g., SNG BM-246. Obv. Facing male heads, left head inverted. Rx: Sea-eagle with dolphin in talons. ĔF PAMPHYLIA, ASPENDUS; Stater, 400-300 BC, 10.89g., SNG Cop-229, Obv-AA in field between wrestlers. Rx-Slinger, triskeles in PAMPHYLIA, ASPENDUS; Stater, 400-300 BC, 10.84g., SNG Paris-97 Obv: FN (retrograde) between wrestlers; MENETYIELYYA in exergue. Rx. Slinger, triskeles in field. This obverse type, known from a single die, and a related type (Paris-96) with the words in the legend reversed, also known from a single die, are the only examples of Aspendus staters with legends in the obverse exergue. G.F.Hill, in Numismatic Chronicle, 1920, suggests PONTIC KINGDOM, MITHRADATES VI; 120-63 BC, Tetradrachm, Odessa, 83-82 BC, 15.73g., Price-. Obv: Portrait of Mithradates. Rx: Zeus seated. EF. PONTIC KINGDOM, MITHRADATES VI; 120-63 BC, Tetradrachm, Odessa, 83-82 BC, 16.04g. Obv: Portrait of Mithradates. Rx: Zeus seated. PHOENICIA, ARADUS; 1/12 Stater or obol, c. Early 4th Century- 350 BC, 0.79g., BM-45, Sear-5973. Obv: Head of male deity r. Rx: Galley r. above PHOENICIA, BYBLOS; 2 Shekel, c.420 BC, 13.63g., Kraay, Archaic & Classical Greek Coins, pp. 289-290, pl. 61, 1052. Obv: Three hoplites in galley I, horse's head at prow, griffin's head at stern; below, hippocamp I. Rx: Vulture with spread wings, in relief, standing I. on back of incuse recumbent lamb with head turned back. This is an extremely rare and unusual type. These have only come into the market once several years ago coming back from a collector who bought it at the time. This coin represents a real opportunity. It is probably the only Greek coin that shows a vulture and one of the few examples of any Greek coin that combines raised and sunken relief on the same side of the coin. EF, obverse softly Obverse flatly struck. Obv. poorly struck, but EF KINGDOM OF PERSIS, DARIUS I; Drachm, Late 2nd cent. BC, 4.11g., BM-4 pl. XXX.19, Alram-557, Sear-6196. Obv: Head r. with close cropped beard, wearing earring, diadem, and headdress with crescent on Rx: Fire temple with Ahuramazda, ruler, and bird on upright Obv: Obv-Laureate head of Melqart r., Rx-Eagle I. with palm branch on shoulder. Some horn silver incrustation on reverse, Mint State...... PHOENICIA, TYRE; Half-Shekel, Year 47=80/79 BC, 6.94g., BM-226 var. Obv-Laureate head of Melqart r., Rx-Eagle I. with palm branch on shoulder. JERUSALEM SHEKEL OF THE TYRE TYPE; Shekel, 17/6 BC, 12.83g., RPC-4641. Obv: Laureate head of Melqart r. Rx: Eagle with r. foot on prow and palm branch over shoulder. VF...... JUDAEA, FIRST REVOLT; Shekel, Year 2, 67/68 AD, 14.06g., Hendin-659. Obv: Temple vessel, Hebrew inscription around (Year 2, shekel of Israel). Rx: Stem with three pomegranates, Hebrew inscription around JUDAEA, THE BAR KOKHBA WAR; Denarius, Undated, attributed to Year 3=134/5 CE, 2.63g., Mildenberg-236,130, Hendin-728, AJC II, 273, 55c. Obv: Simon's name in Hebrew within wreath. Rx: Elongated lyre (kithara) with three strings; Hebrew around "For the Freedom of Jerusalem". EF or ANS SNG-, Type of Sear-6116. Normal softly struck obverse but really wonderful reverse. This date is possibly unpublished. EF/Mint State 500 BACTRIAN KINGDOMS, EUCRATIDES; 170-145 BC, Tetradrachm, 16.89g., Bopearachchi-Series 8. Obv: Heroic bust of Eucratides helmeted and holding spear, ties of diadem hanging on neck and shoulder, Rx: Dioscuri galloping right. This type is one of the great artistic materpieces of the Hellenistic period and certainly a model for many Roman coins which followed. It's interesing to note that Eucratides' slight double chin and somewhat corpulent facial features are far different than his Herculean back upon which the ties of the diadem arc slightly toward you. EF 5500 98. 100. P. MAENIUS ANTIATICUS M.F.; Denarius, 132 BC, 3.72g., Cr-249/1, Syd-492, Maenia-7. Obv: Head of Roma r. Rx: Victory in quadriga r., holding
- 101. CN. CORNELIUS L.F. SISENNA; Denarius, c.118-107 BC, 3.85g., Cr-T. DIDIUS; Denarius, 113/12 BC, 3.69g., Cr-294/1, Syd-550, Didia 2. Obv: Head of Roma r., ROMA in monogram behind. * below. Rx: Two soldiers fighting, one attacking with whip, the other defending with sword; T DEIDI in exergue. Fine L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS: Denarius, 82 BC, 3.86g., Syd-757, Cr-367/5. 382/1b. Obv: Diademed head of Venus r., S C behind, Rx: Victory in triga L. HOSTILIUS SASERNA; Denarius, Rome, 48 BC, 3.87g., Cr-448/2a, Syd-952. Obv: Bearded bust of Gallic enemy with flowing hair, ("Vercingetorix"); behind Gallic shield, Rx: L HOSTILIVS SASERN, Biga driven by charioteer, warrior facing backward holding shield and hurling spear. Exquisite rendition of the barbarian opponent of the Romans. Much sought after but rarely found with such a well struck and complete obverse. 109. POMPEY THE GREAT; Struck by his son Cnaeus Pompey in Spain, Denarius, 46-45 BC, 3.96g., Cr-469/1a. Obv: Head of Roma r. Rx: Hispania presenting palm to Pompey, who is disembarking from ship. Very well struck on reverse. Near Mint State ... 110. SEXTUS POMPEY; Denarius, 44-43 BC, 3.41g., Cr-483/2, Syd-1350 (R6), C-20 (25 Fr). Obv: NEPTVNI, Head of Pompey the Great with dolphin and trident. Rx: Galley in full sail with bank of rowers, star above; name of naval commander "Q NASIDIVS" below. This coin always bears a beautifully modeled portrait of Pompey and an exquisite galley. About VF/Near Mint JULIUS CAESAR; Died 44 BC, Denarius, Spain, 46-45 BC, 3.83g., Cr-468/1, Syd-1014, C-13. Obv. Head of Venus, small Cupid by shoulder Rx: Gallic trophy and two captives. Banker's mark on obverse. Fine+.. 300 112. JULIUS CAESAR SUPREMACY; Tetradrachm, Antioch, Dated from defeat of Pompey the Great, 15.80g., RPC-4130, S=year 6, 44/43 BC. Anonymous in the name of Philip Philadelphus. Year following the assassination of Julius Caesar, Ides of March 44 BC. Near Mint State.. 400 113. JULIUS CAESAR SUPREMACY; 57-16 BC, Tetradrachm, Syria, Antioch, Year 4=46/5 BC, 15.61g., RPC-4128 (10 spec. recorded, from 7 or 8 different obverse dies). Rx: Zeus seated left between king's name left and right and thunderbolts above and below; monogram in field left. Near Mint portraits of Mark Antony and Octavia. It is very rare to find an example of 115. MARK ANTONY; Legionary denarius, Military Mint, 32-31 BC, 3.52g., Cr-544/24, Syd-1228, C-38; Sear, Imperators-361. Obv: Galley r. Rx: LEG tiara behind. Some flatness on heads. Fine+..... ROMAN 117. **AUGUSTUS**; 27 BC-14 AD, Denarius, Rome, 16 BC, moneyer L. Mescinius Rufus, 3.91g., BM-86, Paris-331, C-463 corr. (20 Fr.), RIC-351 (Rare). Obv: Head laureate r., no legend. Rx: L MESCINIVS RVFVS Statue of Mars, naked, standing l. holding spear and parazonium, on base inscribed S P Q R V PR R[E CAES]. The inscription on the statue base, "The Senate and the Roman people (have undertaken) vows for the return of the emperor", shows that this statue of Mars was apparently erected in connection with Augustus' departure to Gaul in 16 BC. Banker's mark on Reginus, Rome, 13 BC, 3.76g., BM-119, Paris-542 pl. XXV (same dies), C-347 (10 Fr.), RIC-410. Obv: CAESAR [AVGVS]TVS Head bare r. Rx: C ANTISTIVS REGINVS III VIR Priestly implements: ladle, lituus, tripod and patera. Exquisite portrait of Augustus. EF ... 119. AUGUSTUS; 27 BC-14 AD, Denarius, Lugdunum, 2 BC-4 AD, 3.74g., BM-519, Paris-1651, C-43, RIC-207. Rx: Gaius and Lucius Caesars standing holding honorary shields and spears, simpulum and lituus above. TIBERIUS; 14-37 AD, Denarius, Lugdunum, 3.86g., BM-38, Paris-30, C-16. Rx: Livia seated r. holding scepter and branch, single line below throne. 121. TIBERIUS; 14-37 AD, Denarius, Lugdunum, 3.56g., BM-34, Paris-16, C-Rx: PONTIF MAXIM Livia seated r. holding scepter and branch, throne has plain legs, two lines below. Fine CLAUDIUS I; 41-54 AD, Denarius, Lugdunum, 50-1 AD, 3.67g., BM-59, Paris-67, C-65 (10 Fr.), RIC-58 (R2). Obv: [TJI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P X P P IMP [XVIII] Head laureate r. Rx: [PACI] AVGVSTAE Winged Nemesis advancing r. preceded by snake, drawing out fold of drapery and holding caduceus. Rare issue with titles TR P X IMP XVIII: only seven specimens of this denarius listed by Von Kaenel, p. 88. Excellent portrait. Near MS. Minor surface granularity in places....... 5250

- 123. CLAUDIUS I AND AGRIPPINA II; Denarius, Lugdunum, 51-4 AD, 3.61g. BM-75, Paris-82, C-4 (20 Fr.), RIC-81. Obv: TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TRIB POT P P Head laureate r. Rx: AGRIPPINAE AVGVSTAE Bust of Agrippina r. wearing wreath of wheat ears. 124. NERO; 54-68 AD, Denarius, Rome, 64-5 AD, 3.19g., BM-104, Paris-230, C-335 (10 Fr.), RIC-62 (Rare). Rx: VESTA Round temple of Vesta, her seated statue holding patera and scepter within. Scarce: six specimens in Reka Devnia hoard. Interesting architectural detail is visible on this sharp specimen: the entablature of the temple is decorated with a wavy line, and atop the entablature are five ornaments shaped like crescents encompassing globules. Exquisite portrait of Nero. Beautifully detailed
- headed portrait, wrongly described as laureate in BMC. Excellent portrait,
- Fr.), RIC-228 (R2). Obv: IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AVG P M Head laureate r. Rx: IMP Galba on horseback r., in military dress with flying
- VIR SACR FAC Tripod, dolphin on top, raven between legs. Rare earliest Rome-mint issue of reign with portrait still bare and no TR P or AVG in obverse legend. Our coin missing from the Paris collection, only three specimens in Berk photofile. Exquisite portrait struck in high relief, excellent luster, weak at the highest point of the hair. Near Mint
- C-226 (5 Fr.). Rx: IVDAEA Mourning Jewess seated right on ground
- TITUS; 79-81 AD, Denarius, Rome, 80 AD, 3.22g., BM-43, Paris-37, C-303, RIC-22a. Rx: TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P Elephant standing I., with hatching to indicate its wrinkly skin. Segment of engraver's guide circle visible in exergue of reverse. Unusually large dies and broad flan. Planchet defect in emperor's neck. Excellent portrait, great type. Near Mint State ..
- DOMITIAN AS CAESAR; 70-81 AD, Denarius, Rome, 79 AD, 3.40g., BM-269 pl. 8.8 (same dies), Paris-240, C-393. Rx: PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS
- horseback I. raising r. hand in greeting and holding scepter in I. Scarce: 11 specimens in Reka Devnia hoard. This type is usually found in much more worn condition. About EF.....
- DOMITIAN; 81-96 AD, Denarius, Rome, Sept. 92-Sept. 93 AD, 3.45g., BM-202, Paris-184, C-281. Obv: TR P XII. Rx: IMP XXII COS XVI CENS P
- NERVA; 96-98 AD, Denarius, Rome, 97 AD, 3.57g., BM-56, Paris-41, C-51. Obv: TR POT II. Rx: COS III PATER PATRIAE Priestly implements: ladle, sprinkler, pitcher, lituus. Scarce with TR POT II on obverse: seven specimens in Reka Devnia hoard. About EF..
- NERVA; 96-98 AD, Denarius, Rome, 97 AD, 3.50g., BM-62 note (citing Copenhagen), Paris-44 pl. CXXI (same dies), RSC-134a. Obv: TR P II COS III. Rx: SALVS PVBLICA Salus seated I. holding two wheat ears and resting I. elbow on throne. Rare with this date: none in Reka Devnia hoard, not in BM by 1976. Entertaining portrait verging on caricature.
- 141. **TRAJAN**; 98-117 AD, Denarius, Rome, c. 107-11 AD, 3.29g., BM-335 corr., rev. type var. of C-74 and RIC-128. Rx: COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI Victory, fully draped, standing I. holding wreath and palm. Cohen, RIC, and BMC say Victory is nude to the waist in this type, but the variety with fully clothed Victory, as on our coin, is not rare. Strack-130 records seven such specimens with three different bust types, ours is the third such coin we have had in stock since 1994, and BM-335, described in the catalogue as half nude, is actually fully draped according to RSC-75a. Mint State ..
- Dacian standing I., hands tied in front of him, two shields, two curved swords, and spear by his feet. Nicely toned from old collection. Artistically splendid reverse. EF
- TRAJAN; 98-117 AD, Denarius, Rome, 115-6 AD, 3.17g., BM-564, RSC-274a, RIC-354. Obv: legend ending OPTIMO AVG GER DAC; bust laureate r, with bare chest and folds of cloak on shoulders. Rx: P M TR P

- COS VI P P SPQR Virtus standing r., I. foot on helmet, holding spear and parazonium. Sculptural bust of Trajan on obverse. EF...
- MATIDIA, NIECE OF TRAJAN AND MOTHER-IN-LAW OF HADRIAN Denarius, Rome, After 112 AD, 3.25g., BM-660, C-10 (100 Fr.), RIC-759. Obv: MATIDIA AVG DIVAE MARCIANAE F Bust of Matidia r., draped, hair arranged in coils with jewels on crown of head; front hair drawn over high comb, with aigrette. Rx: PIETAS AVGVST Matidia standing I. placing her hands on heads of Sabina and Matidia the Younger. Nice VF............... 2350
- 145. HADRIAN; 117-138 AD, Denarius, Rome, c. 120-2 AD, 3.08g., BM-150, C-1108 var., RIC-76 var. Obv: Bust laureate r. with bare chest, folds of cloak on both shoulders, one wreath tie overlaps neck. Rx: P M TR P COS III Roma seated I. on cuirass, I. foot on helmet, holding Victory and scepter. Mint State.
- 146. SABINA, WIFE OF HADRIAN; Denarius, Rome, 128-137 AD, 3.48g., BM-944, C-73, RIC-396. Rx: VENVS GENETRIX Venus standing r. lifting
- draped r., hair coiled and piled atop head. Rx: No legend, Venus Victrix standing r., leaning on column, seen half from back, naked to hips, holding helmet and spear, shield leaning against column behind her. Attractive and rare anepigraphic reverse type; only four specimens in Reka Devnia hoard.

- standing I. holding caduceus and cornucopia, modius or altar at feet.
- towards star in field. The reverse type suggests that the gods sent a star to presage Pertinax' accession, apparently a reference to a comet which appeared late in Commodus' reign according to Herodian. Good VF. These coins have been relatively common in recent years but the supply

- VIIII off flan on obverse. VF
- standing r. setting I. foot on helmet and inscribing shield set on palm tree.
- SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS; 193-211 AD, Denarius, Rome, 210-11 AD, 3.29g., BM-57, C-730 (3 Fr.), RIC-336. Rx: VICTORIAE BRIT Victory standing I., head r., holding palm branch and resting I. hand on shield set on palm tree.
- mint, 198 AD, 3.21g., BM-622, C-246, RIC-648. Rx: VESTAE SANCTAE
- Rx: MATRI DEVM Cybele standing I. leaning on column, holding drum and

- CARACALLA: 198-217 AD, Denarius, Rome, 202 AD, 3.22g., BM-391, C-
- head right and holding thunderbolt and scepter, riding r. on lion above water flowing from rocks. EF..
- C-108 (12 Fr.), RIC-156 (Rare). Rx: IOVI SOSPITATORI Serapis, polos on head, standing front in niche or shrine, extending r. hand and holding vertical scepter in I. Very rare: only one specimen in Reka Devnia hoard, probably about twenty known overall. The unusual invocation of Serapis as Jupiter the Savior" suggests escape from a conspiracy or recovery from illness, but we know nothing certain about why this type was chosen for the coins in late 206 or 207 AD or about the location of the shrine depicted. Because of the legend, the god in the shrine has traditionally been called Jupiter, but several scholars have pointed out that the polos he wears and the way he extends his right hand are in fact unmistakable marks of Serapis, a god that Septimius Severus is known to have cultivated in other

- holding cap and scepter. Ex Marc Melcher Collection, Triton VI, Jan. 2003,
- variant reverse type from short final year of reign; 15 specimens in Reka
- Rx: CONCORDIAE AETERNAE Caracalla and Plautilla C-10, RIC-361, clasping hands. About EF
- C-25, RIC-369. Rx: Plautilla as Venus Victrix standing I. (she has
- 144, C-44, RIC-2. Rx: FELICITAS TEMPOR Felicitas standing I. holding
- 240 corr., RSC-183a, RIC-20b. Rx: SECVRIT IMPERII Securitas seated Near Mint State
- 178. GETA AS CAESAR; 198-209 AD, Denarius, Rome, 199-200 AD, 3.15g., RIC-23, C-206, BM-247. Rx: VICT AETERN Victory flying I., holding wreath over round shield. Mint State/EF.....
- GETA AS AUGUSTUS; 209-211 AD, Denarius, Rome, 210 AD, 3.22g., RIC-69b, C-138, BM-47. Obv: with BRIT. Rx: PONTIF TR P II COS II Felicitas standing I. holding cornucopia and long caduceus. Scarce:
- C-65, RIC-21. Rx: PONTIF MAX TR P COS P P Felicitas standing I. holding long caduceus and cornucopia. Rare with this date: only three specimens in Reka Devnia hoard. Fine+......
- MACRINUS; 217-218 AD, Denarius, Rome, 218 AD, 3.27g., BM-45, C-51, RIC-27. Obv: Bust laureate, draped, and cuirassed r., seen from front, hair still short and legend unbroken. Rx: P M TR P II COS P P Macrinus seated I. on curule chair, holding globe and scepter. One of the earlier denarii of the final issue of Macrinus's reign, still using an obverse type of the earlier issues. Most denarii of this issue show the bust from behind, longer head hair, and the obverse legend broken above the portrait. Mint
- 183. ELAGABALUS; 218-222 AD, Denarius, Eastern Mint, 218-9 AD, 2.69g. BM-284, C-268 (25 Fr.), RIC-195 (R2). Rx: SANCT DEO SOLI ELAGABAL ("To Elagabalus, the holy Sun God") Stone of Emesa, Rx: SANCT DEO SOLI decorated with eagle and shaded by four parasols, in wagon drawn right by four horses. A rare type commemorating the holy stone which was the cult image of Emesa's sun god, and which the emperor brought with him from Syria to Rome. The Reka Devnia hoard probably contained five specimens of our coin, four now in Sofia that are misreported as C-267 and one now in
- decorated with eagle and shaded by four parasols, in wagon drawn right by four horses. A rare type commemorating the holy stone which was the cult image of Emesa's sun god, and which the emperor brought with him from Syria to Rome. The Reka Devnia hoard probably contained five specimens of our coin, four now in Sofia that are misreported as C-267 and one now in
- legionary eagles on vexilla. Scarce: 27 specimens in Reka Devnia hoard. Near Mint State.
- **ELAGABALUS**; 218-222 AD, Denarius, Branch Mint, 219 AD, 3.20g., BM-102 var., RSC-144a, RIC-23 var. Obv: Bust laureate, draped, and cuirassed r. Rx: PM TR PII COS II PP Providentia standing I. leaning on column, holding wand over globe and cornucopia. Incuse portrait in

- reverse field from die clashing. Rare with obverse portrait draped and cuirassed rather than draped only, reported by RSC-144a from a specimen in ANS. Mint State..
- 187. ELAGABALUS; 218-222 AD, Denarius, Auxiliary Mint, 219 AD, 3.19g., BM-96, C-149, RIC-19. Rx: P M TR P II COS II P P Fortuna Redux seated I. holding rudder on globe and cornucopia, wheel under seat. Incuse portrait in reverse field from die clashing. Mint State..
- 188. **ELAGABALUS**; 218-222 AD, Denarius, Branch mint, 219 AD, 3.10g., BM-133, RSC-38a, RIC-73. Rx: FIDES MILITVM Fides standing I., head r.,
- Mint State ..
- ELAGABALUS; 218-222 AD, Denarius, Rome, 220-1 AD, 3.32g., BM-235, C-300, RIC-161. Rx: VICTORIA AVG Victory flying I. holding open garland over two shields, star in r. field. Mint State
- 191. ELAGABALUS, 218-222 AD, Denarius, Rome, 221-2 AD, 2.97g., BM-225, C-246 (3 Fr.), RIC-131. Obv: Bust with "horn" and beard on chin. SACERD DEI SOLIS ELAGAB Emperor in Syrian priestly dress sacrificing at altar, star in r. field. Near Mint State.
- 192. JULIA PAULA, FIRST WIFE OF ELAGABALUS; Denarius, Rome, 220 AD, 3.35g., BM-172, RSC-6a, Eauze Hoard-376 (29 spec.). Obv: Later coiffure with small bun. Rx: CONCORDIA Concordia seated I., star in

- 197. JULIA MAESA, GRANDMOTHER OF ELAGABALUS AND SEVERUS ALEXANDER; Denarius, Rome, 221-2 AD, 3.12g., BM-76, C-36, RIC-268. Rx: PVDICITIA Pudicitia seated I. drawing veil over head and holding scepter, back of throne visible above her I. shoulder. Mint State............ 150
- 198. JULIA MAESA; Grandmother of Elagabalus, Denarius, Eastern mint, 218-9 AD, 2.31g., BM-295, C-20, RIC-256. Obv: Bust draped r. wearing stephane. Rx: IVNO Juno standing I., peacock at her feet. Rare, particularly with stephane on obverse: all or most of the six specimens of this Eastern denarius in the Reka Devnia hoard were probably without stephane, a commoner variant mistakenly omitted by Cohen 20-21. Our specimen is from the same dies as that formerly in the Arnold collection, illustrated in RSC p. 128. Near Mint State
- 199. SEVERUS ALEXANDER; 222-235 AD, Denarius, Rome, 222-4 AD, 2.83g., BM-77, C-530, RIC-48. Rx: SALVS PVBLIC[A] Salus seated I. feeding serpent rising from altar. Mint State.....
- SEVERUS ALEXANDER; 222-235 AD, Denarius, Rome, 224-5 AD, 3.28g., BM-220, RSC-52a, RIC-139. Rx: FIDES MILITVM Fides standing I holding two standards. Near Mint State......
- SEVERUS ALEXANDER; 222-235 AD, Denarius, Rome, 224-5 AD, 2.89g., BM-278, C-576, RIC-182. Obv: Legend unbroken. Rx: VIRTVS AVG Virtus standing r. holding spear and shield that rest on ground. EF 145
- SEVERUS ALEXANDER; 222-235 AD, Denarius, Rome, 224-5 AD, 2.89g. BM-235, C-95, RIC-144. Obv: Legend broken above head. Rx: IOVI VLTORI Jupiter the Avenger seated I. holding Victory and spear. Near Mint
- SEVERUS ALEXANDER; 222-235 AD, Denarius, Rome, 225-8 AD, 3.04g., BM-341, C-23, RIC-133. Rx: ANNONA AVG Annona standing I. holding wheat ears over modius and cornucopia. High relief obverse. Mint
- SEVERUS ALEXANDER; 222-235 AD, Denarius, Rome, 231-2 AD, 3.15g., BM-790, C-76, RIC-235. Rx: IOVI PROPVGNATORI Jupiter stepping I., looking back r., wielding thunderbolt, cloak flying r. from lowered I. arm. Mint State ..
- 360. Rx: VESTA Vesta standing I. holding Palladium and scepter. Mint
- 206. JULIA MAMAEA, MOTHER OF SEVERUS ALEXANDER; Denarius, Rome, 228-9 AD, 32.29g., BM-713, C-76, RIC-358. Rx: Venus Victrix standing I. holding helmet and scepter, shield at feet. Near Mint State .. 100
- 207. MAXIMINUS THRAX; 235-238 AD, Denarius, Rome, 235-6 AD, 3.23g., BM-68, C-31, RIC-12. Obv: without GERM, second portrait. Rx: PAX AVGVSTI Pax standing I. holding branch and transverse scepter. Mint State
- 208. MAXIMINUS I THRAX; 235-238 AD, Denarius, Rome, 235-6 AD, 2.56g., BM-58, C-7, RIC-7A. Obv: without GERM, second portrait. Rx: FIDES
- MAXIMINUS I THRAX; 235-238 AD, Denarius, Rome, 236 AD, 3.59g., BM-77, C-55, RIC-3. Obv: without GERM, second portrait. Rx: P M TR P II COS P P Emperor standing I. between two standards, raising r. hand and
- 211. MAXIMINUS I THRAX; 235-238 AD, Denarius, Rome, 236 AD, 2.66g., BM-88 pl. 36, C-77, RIC-13. Obv: without GERM, third portrait. Rx: PROVIDENTIA AVG Providentia standing I. holding wand over globe and cornucopia. Scarce with this portrait: only 13 specimens in Eauze hoard

- (p. 242), compared to 76 specimens with the second portrait. 212. MAXIMINUS I THRAX; 235-238 AD, Denarius, Rome, 236 AD, 2.69g., BM-105 var., C-99, RIC-16. Obv: without GERM, third portrait. VICTORIA AVG Victory advancing r. holding wreath and palm. Scarce with this portrait: only seven specimens in Eauze hoard (p. 242), compared to 72 specimens with the second portrait. Very personal portrait. Mint 213. **BALBINUS**; 238 AD, Denarius, Rome, 1.97g., BM-33, C-23 (10 Fr.), RIC-7. Rx: PROVIDENTIA DEORVM Providentia standing I., holding wand over Rx: CONCORDIA AVGG Concordia seated I, holding parera and double Scarce reverse type for this rare emperor: only two C-109. Rx: IOVI STATORI Jupiter standing I., head r., holding scepter 219. PHILIP I; 244-249 AD, Antoninianus, Rome, 245-7 AD, 4.53g., RIC-27b, C-9. Rx: AEOVITAS AVGG Aequitas standing I. holding scales and Rx: ANNONA AVGG Annona standing I. holding wheat ears above PRINCIPI IVVENT Prince standing I. holding globe and spear (point omitted), without cloak hanging from I. shoulder. Rare with both hanging cloak and point of spear omitted on reverse: only two such coins in Eauze Hoard. Obverse softly struck. Mint State 224. PHILIP II AS AUGUŚTUS; 247-249 AD, Antoninianus, Antioch, 247-9 AD, TREBONIANUS GALLUS; 251-253 AD, Antoninianus, Rome, 3.30g., RIC-Rx: FELICITAS PVBLICA Felicitas standing I. holding long caduceus and cornucopia. Flan crack at 6:00. Mint State... VOLUSIAN; 251-253 AD, Antoninianus, Rome, 3.94g., RIC-141 (S), C-94. Rx: P M TR P IIII COS II Togate emperor standing I. sacrificing from patera over tripod altar and holding short scepter. EF VALERIAN I; 253-260 AD, Antoninianus, Viminacium, 3.99g., RIC-241 (Milan), C-71. Rx: FIDES MILITVM Fides standing I., head r., holding two VALERIAN II AS CAESAR; 256-258 AD, Antoninianus, Rome, 3.58g., Cunetio Hoard-664 (107 spec.) corr., RIC-20, Mazzini-50v (under Rx: PIÈTAS AVGG Sacrificial implements: lituus, knife, patera, pitcher, ladle, sprinkler. "Ex Fowler Collection" according to the former owner's coin ticket. Excellent portrait. Reverse weakly struck. Mint POSTUMUS; 260-268 AD, Antoninianus, 263-5 AD, 4.24g., Cunetio-2413 POSTUMUS, 260-268 AD, Antoninianus, 263-5 AD, 3.44g., Cunetio-2405 (78 specimens), RIC-78. Rx: PAX AVG Pax running I. holding branch and scepter. Near Mint State POSTUMUS; 260-268 AD, Antoninianus, 268 AD, 2.97g., RIC-310 (R), C-160 (10 Fr.). Obv: POSTVMVS AVG Radiate bust I. holding club over r shoulder, lion's head on I. shoulder, strap across bare chest. STATORI Jupiter standing I., head r., holding scepter and thunderbolt. Rare obverse type depicting Postumus with the club and lionskin of Hercules. The 12991 antoniniani of Postumus in the Cunetio hoard included only nine with this obverse type: seven with reverse PAX AVG, two with reverse TR P VIIII Bow, club, quiver, none with the IOVI STATORI reverse of our coin. Absolutely splendid portrait of Postumus as Hercules. Glossy black paitnation. A really wonderful image. Beautiful enough for a poster. Mint State, MARIUS; 268 AD, Antoninianus, 3.66g., C-6, Cunetio Hoard-2504 (17 spec.). Obv: IMP C MARIVS P F AVG Bust radiate, draped, and cuirawwed r. Rx: CONCORDIA MILITVM Clasped hands. "Ex Fowler Collection" according to the ticket of the former owner. Some porosity. QUINTILLUS; 270 AD, Antoninianus, Rome, 2.64g., Cunetio Hoard-2346 (7 spec.), RIC-9, C-5. Rx: [AP]OLLINI CONS Apollo standing I. holding branch and lyre set on rock, officina letter H=8 in r. field. EF..... DIVUS VICTORINUS; Died 271 AD, Antoninianus, 2.44g., Cunetio Hoard-2632 (1 spec.), RIC-88, C-103 (6 Fr.). Obv: DIVO [VICTO]RINO PIO Head radiate r. Rx: PROVID[ENTIA] AVG Providentia standing I. holding wand over globe and cornucopia. Coins of Divus Victorinus are rare: indeed ten times as rare as coins of Laelian to judge from the Cunetio hoard, which contained 39 Laelians but only four Divus Victorinuses! It is not surprising that Tetricus I deified Victorinus and struck coins for him, since Tetricus I's accession is said to have been arranged by Victorinus' mother Victorina. The PROVIDENTIA AVG reverse dies for the coinage of Divus Victorinus were presumably taken over from the coinage of Victorinus himself:
- PROVIDENTIA AVG was the latest reverse type of Victorinus as emperor (Cunetio Hoard-2577), and the type was not struck for Tetricus I or II Usual poorly struck reverse, but EF to point of wear..... FLORIANUS; 276 AD, Antoninianus, Cyzicus, 4.45g., RIC-116 (S), C-15, Officina O = 4. Rx: CONCORDIA MILITVM Victory standing r. presenting Concordia, XXIS in exergue. EF..... 238. **PROBUS**; 276-282 AD, Antoninianus, Rome, 4.13g., RIC-157, C-37. Rx: ADVENTVS AVG Emperor on horseback I., captive seated before horse, reverse 241. PROBUS; 276-282 AD, Antoninianus, Rome, 4.26g., RIC-214, C-741. Obv: Cuirassed bust I. wearing radiate helmet with plume, carrying spear over r. shoulder and shield by I. arm. Rx: VICTORIA AVG Victory walking I. holding wreath and trophy, in exergue wreath flanked by R and Ś (officina 6). Mint State.. 125 243. PROBUS; 276-282 AD, Antoninianus, Siscia, 3.74g., RIC-672, C-187, Alfoeldi Siscia-27/31. Obv: IMP C M AVR PROBVS P AVG Radiate bust I. wearing consular robes and holding eagle-tipped scepter. Rx: CONSERVAT AVG Sol standing r., head I., raising r. hand and holding globe in I, in exergue XXI, in r. field P (officina 1). Rare: cited by Alfoeldi in holding eagle-tipped scepter. Rx: ADVENTVS PROBI AVG Emperor on horseback I., captive seated before horse, KA in exergue. Mint State.... 120 245. **PROBUS**; 276-282 AD, Antoninianus, Siscia, 3.96g., RIC-770 (C), C-647, Alfoeldi Siscia-76/44. Rx: SOLI INVICTO Sol in quadriga I., XXIV=officina 5 in exergue. Detailed cuirassed bust with Medusa head and aegis on breast, further fold of aegis on left shoulder, and three pairs of laurel leaves on right shoulderpiece. Rare, cited by Alfoeldi in only two specimens, Vienna and BM. Mint State 246. **PROBUS**; 276-282 AD, Antoninianus, Siscia, 4.13g., RIC-810, C-900, Alfoeldi Siscia-96/178. Obv: Radiate bust I. wearing consular robes and holding eagle-tipped scepter. Rx: VIRTVS PROBI AVG Mars advancing r. holding spear and trophy over shoulder, in exergue XXIS (officina 2). Mint State 247. PROBUS; 276-282 AD, Antoninianus, Siscia, 3.80g., RIC-817, C-918, Alfoeldi Siscia-97/12. Obv: Radiate bust I. in consular robes and holding eagle-tipped scepter. Rx: VIRTVS PROBI AVG Emperor galloping r. spearing kneeling enemy, in exergue XXIT (officina 3). Mint State .. 248. **PROBUS**; 276-282 AD, Antoninianus, Serdica, 3.71g., RIC-864, C-679 (citing a private coll.). Obv: Radiate bust I. in consular robes, holding (citing a private coll.). eagle-tipped scepter. Rx: SOLI INVICTO Sol in frontal quadriga, officina Delta=4. Mint State.. 249. PROBUS; 276-282 AD, Antoninianus, Ticinum, 3.75g., RIC-332, C-138. Obv: Cuirassed bust I. wearing radiate helmet with plume, carrying spear over r. shoulder and shield by I. arm. Rx: CONCORD MILIT Probus and Concordia clasping hands, in exergue PXXT (officina 1). EF 250. PROBUS; 276-282 AD, Antoninianus, Ticinum, 3.59g., RIC-376 (S), C-284. Obv: VIRTVS PROBI AVG Cuirassed bust I. wearing radiate helmet with plume, carrying spear over r. shoulder and shield by I. arm. Rx: HERCVLI PACIF Hercules standing I. holding branch, club, and lionskin, in exergue VXXT (officina 5). Rare obverse type with legend "The Prowess of Probus the Augustus". Cohen-284 cites our coin only from the Greau Sale. Near Mint State PROBUS; 276-282 AD, Antoninianus, Ticinum, 3.92g., RIC-525, C-612. Obv: Radiate bust I. wearing consular robes and holding eagle-tipped scepter. Rx: SECVRIT PERP Securitas standing I. leaning on column and crossing legs, r. hand raised to head, in exergue VIXXI (officina 6), star and I in fields. Mint State...... 252. **PROBUS**; 276-282 AD, Antoninianus, Ticinum, 3.35g., RIC-541, C-353. Obv: IMP C PROBVS P F AVG Radiate cuirassed bust r., almost half length, with three folds of cloak on I. shoulder. Rx: MARTI PACIF Mars rushing I. holding branch, shield, and spear, in exergue ΔΧΧΙ (officina 4). Scarce with this obverse legend, cited without source by Cohen. Mint State 253. PROBUS; 276-282 AD, Antoninianus, Ticinum, 3.35g., RIC-550 (S), C-482. 254. **PROBUS**; 276-282 AD, Antoninianus, Ticinum, 3.90g., RIC-564 (S), C-596 (3 Fr.). Obv: VIRTVS PROBI AVG Radiate, cuirassed bust I., holding spear over r. shoulder and shield by I. shoulder. Rx: SALVS AVG Salus seated I. feeding serpent rising from altar, in exergue AXXI (officina 1). Scarce with this obverse legend "The Prowess of Probus Augustus". Mint 255. PROBUS; 276-282 AD, Antoninianus, Cyzicus, 4.47g., RIC-911, C-682. Obv: Radiate bust I. in consular robes, holding eagle-tipped scepter. Rx: SOLI INVICTO Sol in spread quadriga, CM XXIV in two lines in exergue

(officina 5). Mint State, mostly silvered

- 258. CARINUS; 283-285 AD, Antoninianus, Lugdunum, 4.07g., Bastien-568 (5 spec.), RIC-215, C-118 (6 Fr.). Obv: IMP CARINVS.P.F.AVG Radiate bust I. wearing consular robes and holding eagle-tipped scepter. Rx: SAECVLI FELICITAS Emperor standing r. in military dress holding spear and globe; officina D=4. Very rare consular bust type: four of the five specimens illustrated by Bastien are from the same obverse die as our coin. Near Mint State
- 259. MAGNIA URBICA, WIFE OF CARINUS; Antoninianus, Ticinum, 283-285
 AD, 3.32g., RIC-345 (Rare), C-9 (20 Fr.). Obv: MAGNIA VRBICA AVG
 Bust r. on crescent wearing stephane and decorative robe. Rx: VENVS
 CELEST Venus standing I. holding apple and scepter, in exergue SXXI
 (second officina). Face weakly struck. VF.

- 270. **LICINIUS** I; 308-324 AD, Reduced follis, Siscia, 313-5 AD, 3.58g., RIC-8, officing F=5 (r1). Near Mint State
- CONSTANTINE THE GREAT DEDICATION MEDALLION; 307-337 AD, Silver Medallion, Constantinople, May 11, 330 AD, 16.65g., Gnecchi 11-13 var., C 135-6 (300 Fr.) var. Obv: Diademed head of Constantine r., without legend Rx: D N CONSTANTINVS / MAX TRIVMF AVG Constantinoplis seated r., head front, holding cornucopia, I. foot on ship, MCONSO in exergue. Extremely rare, apparently only the ninth specimen known, and the first attested from officina Theta=9; see the list of previously known specimens in Berk Catalog 100 1998 lot 684. Remarkable for its anepigraphic obverse and the title Triumfator, "the Triumphant", accorded to Constantine by the reverse legend. Constantinopolis medallions and the two recently discovered parallel pieces depicting Roma are the only silver medallions of this size and thickness known from Constantine's reign. This medaillon was given out by or in the presence of Constantine the Great at the foundation ceremony of the city of Constantinople on May 11, 330 AD. The event that this medallion commemorates and was part of is one of the crucial events in world history of the last 3000 years. It established a new capital for the Roman empire at Constantinople and rededicated the empire to Christianity rather than Roman paganism. Even though this is the lowest grade of these medaillons that we have handled its stunning importance cannot be overestimated. Fine.

- 277. URBS ROMA; 330-350 AD, Reduced Follis, Trier, 332-3 AD, 2.74g., RIC-542 (C3), officina P=1. Obv: Roma, Rx: Wolf and twins; Mintmark TR.P. Mint State

- 280. FAUSTA, WIFE OF CONSTANTINE I; Reduced Follis, Antioch, 328-9 AD, 3.57g., Voetter, Gerin Cat., p. 49, 5 (officina H only); mintmark var. of RIC-40, officina I=10; C-15 (3 Fr.). Obv: FLAV MAXIMA--FAVSTA AVG Bust draped r. Rx: SPES REI P--VBLICAE Empress standing I. holding two infants, .SMANTI in exergue. Rare. RIC records no coin of Fausta at all in this issue with a pellet before the mintmark, though Voetter in his Gerin Catalogue notes such a coin from officina 8 not 10 like ours. Near Mint State.
- 282. HELENA; AE 4, Constantinople, 337-340 AD, 1.86g., RIC-33 (Scarce).

 Obv: FL IVL HE--LENAE AVG Bust r. Rx: PAX PVBLICA. Pax standing I. holding branch and transverse scepter, CONSE (= officina 5) in exergue. Helena, mother of Constantine I, had died in 328 or 329 AD. Her reappearance on the coinage with reverse Public Peace in 337-340 should be connected to the succession of her three grandchildren Constantine II, Constantius II, and Constans in 337, after the assassination of Dalmatius, Hannibalianus, and other descendants of Constantine I's stepmother Theodora who were regarded as their potential rivals. See Kent, RIC VIII, pp. 7 and 33. FFVF.

- 288. CONSTANTIUS II, STRUCK BY VETRANIO; 337-361 AD, Centenionalis, Siscia, 350 AD, 4.66g., RIC-284, Officina B=2. Rx-Emperor standing I. holding two standards inscribed with Christograms. Near Mint State 175

- 293. THEODORA; AE 4, Trier, 337-40 AD, 1.48g., RIC-43 (S), C-4 (4 Fr.).
 Obv: [FL MAX THEO]--DORAE AVG Bust draped r. Rx: PIETAS-[ROMANA] Pietas standing r., holding an infant at her breast, cross in I. field, mintmark TRP or TRS off flan. The cross in field occurs only at Trier for Theodora, on RIC-43, so the mintmark may be restored with

confidence. Theodora bore six children to Constantius I and through them became the grandmother of Hanniballianus, Dalmatius Caesar, Constantius Gallus Caesar, Nepotian, and Julian II: see RIC VIII, pp. 3-7. REI PVBLICAE Victory seated r. inscribing Chi Rho on shield supported by supporting on low column a shield inscribed with Christogram. Rare. From the same obverse die as RIC pl. 25, 655, whose reverse reads REI (not RE) PVBLICAE. VF..... GREEK BRONZE
297. CELTIC IMITATION OF THESSALONIKA; AE 14, After 88 BC, 2.53g., Cf. BM-34-9, cf. SNG Cop-370. Obv: Head of Janus. Rx: Two centaurs Sear-630. Obv: Dionysos wreathed with vine leaves and grapes, four pellets behind. Rx: Cornucopia with hanging grapes and palm branch below. About VF/EF. PHRYGIA, EUMENEIA; AE 20, After 13 BC, 9.51g., BM-19, Sear-5139 var. Obv: Head of youthful Dionysus r., wreathed with ivy. Rx: Tripod, three stars above and to each side, attached to tripod double-ax with serpent twined round handle and laurel branch with fillet; mint name on r., on l. 307. ETRURIA, VOLATERRAE; Dupondius, 230-220 BC, 289.03g., T-V-92 (2 specimens), Haeberlin pl. 84, 11-12. Obv: Janiform head. Rx: Dolphin, ethnic around. Greenish-grey patination. Excessively rare. Obverse poorly made as on several other known examples. Probably EF....... 5500 **ROMAN BRONZE** ROMAN BRONZE

308. JULIUS CAESAR; Dupondius, 45 BC, 12.22g., Cr-476/1a, Syd-1025, RPC-601, Sear Imperators-62. Obv: CAESAR DIC TER Winged bust of Victory r. Rx: C CLOVI PRAEF Minerva advancing I. holding trophy over shoulder and shield decorated with Gorgon's head, from which streamers hang down; snake proceeding before her. Toned Tiber color. Fine+ 550

309. TIBERIUS; 14-37 AD, As, Rome, 34-5 AD, 10.47g., BM-104, Paris-89 pl. V (same rev. die), C-12 corr., RIC-52 (R2). Rx: PONTIF MAX TR POT XXXVI S C Large globe marked with diagonal band, before which rudder with small globe at its end. Bare first year of this type, which continued to with small globe at its end. Rare first year of this type, which continued to be struck in Tiberius' thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth tribunician years. Only one specimen in Berk photofile, Hess Lucerne May 1932, 1910; not in Glasgow or Mazzini collections. Fine...... Sestertius struck by his son Claudius, Branch Mint, 41-2 AD, 25.48g., Von Kaenel 1491, BM-157 var., Paris-126 pl. XXIII (same obv. die), C-8 (10 Fr.), RIC-93. Obv: NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP Bare head of Drusus I. Rx: TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP S C Claudius togate and holding branch seated I. on curule chair resting on globe; he places foot on cuirass, scattered at his feet and under chair are also behind. Toned Tiber color. VF/Fine NERO; 54-68 AD, Copper semis, Lugdunum, 64-5 AD, 5.32g., BM-392, Paris-127 pl. XXXVII (same obv. die), RIC-487. Obv: NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM Head bare I. Rx: CER QVINQ ROM CON S C Prize table, on which urn and wreath. The reverse type commemorates Nero's

315. GALBA; 68-69 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 25.98g., BM-257, C-90 (Paris, 30 Fr.), Paris-pl. CXXIX, 4 (same dies, wrongly condemned as forgery), Kraay-350. Obv: SER SVLPI GALBA IMP CAESAR AVG P M TR P Bust laureate draped left. Rx: HONOS ET VIRTVS S C Honos holding cornucopia and scepter and Virtus holding parazonium and scepter standing facing one another. From Kraay's "Officina G", one of the finest issues of sestertii ever produced by the mint of Rome, with portraits of superb style and many fascinating, multifigured reverse types. This is the only left-facing portrait die of the issue, compared to ten right-facing obverse dies. With four reverse dies attested, HONOS ET VIRTVS S C is the "commonest" type of the issue, yet with portrait left it is rare, known to 316. TITUS; 79-81 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 80-1 AD, 30.25g., BM-153, Paris-152 pl. LXXVIII (same rev. die), C-15 corr. (20 Fr.), RIC-86 corr. Obv: IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII Head laureate I. Rx: ANNONA AVG (no S C) Annona standing I. holding statuette of Aequitas and cornucopia, modius with protruding wheat stalks before her, grain ship with bow ornament and two oarsmen behind her. One of only a few sestertius types that, for an unknown reason, always omits the normal S C on reverse. Exquisite portrait combined with a somewhat scarce reverse. beautful portraits of Aelius we have ever handled. Choice EF/VF....... 7000 319. ANTONINUS PIUS; 138-161 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 149-50 AD, 24.55g., BM-1827, C-813 (8 Fr.), RIC-857. Rx: TEMPORVM FELICITAS COS IIII S C Crossed cornucopias surmounted by busts of two children of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina II. Dark brown patination with yellow earth. Minor scratches between upper halves of the two cornucopias. Excellent suckling three piglets, a fourth stands r. before her. Finding a sow suckling her thirty piglets showed Aeneas where to found the city of Lavinium when he landed in Italy after escaping from Troy. Magnificent reverse of this elephant-skin headdress, holding scorpion and cornucopia, basket of wheat ears at her feet. Beautiful green patination. VF...... 323. **HADRIAN**; 117-138 AD, As, Rome, c. 129 AD, 10.15g., BM-1452 note, C-495 (8 Fr.) var., RIC-717 var. Obv: Bust laureate, draped, and cuirassed r. Rx: COS III P P S C Hadrian holding spear on horse prancing right. Scarce with this bust type: not in Cohen or RIC, BMC quotes from Vienna. has one of the best pedigrees possible. EF/VF..... 326. JULIA DOMNA; Sestertius, Rome, 211 AD, 22.55g., BM-211 pl. 74.1 (rev. only, same die), C-93 (8 Fr.), RIC-586. Obv: IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG Bust r. Rx: IVNONI LVCINAE S C Juno seated I. holding flower and bundled infant. The finest known specimen of this rare variant. This reverse type was common with obverse legend IVLIA AVGVSTA late in the reign of Septimius Severus, but was apparently only continued in a single reverse die with the new PIA FELIX obverse legend of the joint reign of Caracalla and Geta. Only eight specimens of this sestertius, from three obverse and one reverse die, had been known to C. Clay, namely BM 211-2, Paris, Berk Cat. 129 lot 311ex Mabbott Collection, and four others in trade. This ninth specimen, the best so far known, is from the same reverse die but a new C Minerva standing I. holding shield and spear. Ex Rauch 38, April 1987, 544. The same obverse die was also used with the succeeding reverse they stand I., laureate and in military dress, extending r. hands and holding spears with left arm; behind them, three soldiers holding standards, one

facing front, one r., and one I.; at Caracalla's feet, seated captive with

	hands tied behind back. Commemorates the military campaign in Scotland that Severus and his sons were carrying out in 210. Rare: only thirty specimens from five reverse dies known to C. Clay. This coin ex Stanley Gibbons List 14, 1977, 97. Historic reverse. Highly desirable type. About
330.	Fr.), RIC-414 (Scarce). Obv: IVLIA MAESA AVGVSTA Draped bust r. wearing stephane. Rx: PIETAS AVG S C Pietas standing I. extending r. hand over altar and holding incense box in I. Nice high relief portrait.
331.	corr., C-201 (10 Fr.). Rx: SAECVLVM NOVVM S C Statue of Roma in
332.	eight-columned temple. About EF
333.	
334.	TRAJAN DECIUS; 249-251 AD, Sesterius, Rome, 15.47g., RIC-124, C-87. Rx: PANNONIAE S C The two Pannoniae veiled, standing front, turning r. and I. away from one another. Each wears robe reaching to feet and holds standard, the one on right raises hand. Reverse slightly doublestruck.
335.	EF
336.	JUSTINIAN I; 527-565 AD, Follis, Carthage, Year XIII=539/40 AD, 19.42g., Berk-262, Sear-260. Rx: SO below large M; cross_above, ANNO XIII I.
337.	and r., KAR in exergue. Green patination. About VF/EF
338.	JUSTINIAN I; 527-565 AD, 16 Nummia, Thesssalonica, 6.75g., Metcalf- 129 (same dies), Berk-162, Hahn-169a, Sear-175. Rx: Type with cross above I in AISP. Wonderful high relief portrait for this denomination which is normally of flat relief and very worn. Green patination. Near Mint
339.	State
340.	can not, nor would be applied to any other series of coins. Appreciate what you can see and imagine what could have been.
341.	Fine
342.	Emperor and St. George holding patriarchal cross. About EF
343.	ANDRONICUS II; 1282-1295 AD, Trachy, Thessalonica, 1.10g., Bendall-252, Sear-2367. Obv: Palaeologan monogram, Rx: Half-length figures of St. Demetrius I., holding spear, and Andronicus r., holding scepter; between them monogram and star. VF
344.	ANDRONICUS II AND ANDRONICUS III; 1282-1341 AD, Trachy, Thessalonica, 0.94g., Bendall-250, Sear-2360. Obv-Bust of St. Demetrius holding cross, Rx-Andronicus being blessed by virgin, star above "B'
345.	between them. VF
346.	holding model of city in r hand, scepter in I. VF
347.	
348.	ANDRONICUS II; 1282-1328 AD, Trachy, Thessalonica, 0.73g., Sear/Bendall-2383. Obv-Large patriarchal cross with wing to r, Rx-
349.	Andronicus standing holding scepter. VF
350.	akakia. Fine
351.	of Andronicus holding fleur-de-lis and scepter. Fine
352.	to I and r by two stars. VG

	ANDRONICUS II AND MICHAEL IX; 1295-1320 AD, Assaria, Constantinople, 1.50g., S-2432, Bendall-164. Obv: Andronicus I and Michael, long cross between. Rx: Large NA. VF
354.	2435, Bendall-168. Obv: Half-length figures of Andronicus and Michael on either side of Christ, who crowns them. Rx: Bust of Archangel Michael. VF
355.	ANDRONICUS II AND MICHAEL IX; 1295-1320 AD, Assarion, Constantinople, 1.64g., Bendall-169, Sear-2436. Obv: Andronicus I. and Michael r., labarum between. Rx: Bust of Christ, legend around. Fine 200
356.	ANDRONICUS II AND MICHAEL IX; 1294-1320 AD or later, Assarion, Constantinople, 2.06g., S-2440, DO-689. Obv: Four-line legend. Rx: Andronicus and Michael holding between them a labarum. Fine
357.	ANDRONICUS II AND MICHAEL IX; 1295-1320 AD, Trachy, Thessalonica, 1.23g., Bendall-233, Sear-2454. Obv: Bust of St. Demetrius, Rx: Half-length figures of Michael I., and Andronicus r., holding
358.	star on shaft between them. VF
359.	halved cross on long staff, each also holding cross scepter. EF 150 ANDRONICUS III; 1328-41 AD, Assarion, Thessalonica, 0.97g., S-2482, DO-918. Obv. Indistinct (bust of St. Demetrius.) Rx: Emperor holding two
360.	patriarchal crosses blessed by St. Michael on I. VF
361.	Br. VF
	Sear/Bendall-2486 var. Variety with star in I. and r. field. VF
363.	sections, Rx-Emperor holds two halved crosses. Fine
364.	ANDRONICUS III; 1328-1341 AD, Trachy, Thessalonica, 1.04g., S-2492, DO-809-10, LPC Additions-469. Obv- Military saint (Demetrius?). Rx: Half-length figure of Andronicus, holding globus cruciger in each hand.
365.	Brockage. Fine
	Bendall-265. Obv: Palaeogan monogram. Rx: Andronicus on horseback. VF
366.	AUGUSTUS; 27 BC-14 AD, Tetradrachm, Seleucis and Pieria, Antiochia ad Orontem, Year 30=2/1 BC, 14.64g., RPC-4156, Prieur-55. Obv: Head
	laureate r., Greek legend "Caesar Augustus", bead and reel border. Rx: Tyche of Antioch seated r. with river-god Orontes at her feet, Greek legend "Year 30 after the Victory", monograms expandable to "COS 13" and
367.	Alexandria, LKA=Year 21=34/5 AD, 11.09g., Dattari Cat. Compl. Pl. 4, 89 (same obv. die), RPC-5098 (Dattari specimen only). Obv: Laureate head of Tiberius r., date below chin. Rx: Radiate head of Divus Augustus r., without lituus in field. Rare variant omitting the lituus on reverse, known to
368.	RPC only from the Dattari specimen. VF
369.	12.99g., RPC-5295, Sear Mill-2008. Rx: Tiberius. Fine
	AD, 6.57g., RPC-1645 (4 recorded), Metcalf-6c, Syd-111. Rx: Togate Domitian standing I. holding branch, Greek legend "Domitian Caesar, Son of the Augustus, Year 9". In Roman style, with the inverted die axis characteristic of Rome, and apparently actually struck at Rome since the trace elements in the silver correlate well with those of Rome-mint denarii, as shown by Butcher and Ponting in an article cited in RPC. Extraordinary
370.	portrait in high relief. EF/Fine+
	Rome and may well have been struck there for shipment to Asia: see RPC p. 131. Fine
371.	
372.	Very pleasant surfaces. Good VF/VF
373.	elephant-skin headdress. VF/Good VF
374.	laureate r., aegis with Medusa head and snakes on shoulders. Rx: Eagle on thunderbolt with palm branch to r. High relief. EF
3/4.	Munich 60 1992 412; obv. legend var. of BM-708 and C-52 (citing BM, 80 Fr.). Obv: IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM P M TR P P P Head laureate r. Rx: COS II Legionary eagle between two standards, one surmounted by hand and the other by banner. Rare. Not in BMC or Cohen with this second version of Trajan's obverse legend. Nerva's and Trajan's
375.	cistophori are in the style of the mint of Rome and may well have been struck there for shipment to Asia. Fine
	legend [S P R] SIGN[IS RECEPTIS] visible in obverse field behind

	Hadrian's neck, traces of Augustus' portrait and the legend below it visible on reverse at 4 o'clock axis relative to the figure of Athena standing.
376.	Fine+
377.	Demeter standing I. holding wheat ears and long torch. EF
378.	HADRIAN; 117-138 AD, Tetradrachm, Egypt, Alexandria, Year 20=135/6 AD, 13.98g., Cologne-1197, BM-650, Datt-1436. Rx: Nilus reclining I. on
379.	450 (7 spec.). Obv: Radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust I. seen from back, shield decorated with Medusa head by I. shoulder. Rx: Eagle standing I. holding wreath in beak, ANTIOXIA S C in exergue, Greek legend calls Philip TR P COS IIII. Scarce bust type. From the same reverse die as the specimen illustrated by Prieur. EF
	PHILIP I ; 244-249 AD, Tetradrachm, Antioch, 249 AD, 11.17g., Prieur-445. Mint State
381.	AUGUSTUS; 27 BC-14 AD, AE 20 Drachma, Egypt, Alexandria, 3.84g., RPC-5009, Emmett-7, Cologne-15, Oxford-8. Obv: Round altar with value mark K=20. Rx: Cornucopia. About EF
382.	MACEDONIA, AMPHIPOLIS: AE 17, 31 BC-14 AD, 4.08g., SNG ANS-153. Time of Augustus, Obv: Head of Artemis r. Rx: Artemis Tauropolos riding r.
383.	RPC-4319 (pl. 164, same dies). Obv: Head laureate r. Rx: Large S C
384.	23.49g., Datt-452, RPC-2695 (Dattari only), Cologne-, Oxford Rx: Emperor in biga of centaurs r. holding wreath (or branch) and scepter. The centaur in the foreground looks back at the emperor and holds out a statuette of Victory to him. The centaur in the background looks r. and also holds out a statuette of Victory. The emperor's cart is also decorated with a
385.	figure of Victory. Excellent surfaces. Good Fine
386.	wearing horns of Hathor. Fine+/About VF
387.	HADRIAN; 117-138 AD, Drachm, Egypt, Alexandria, Year 14=129/30 AD, 26.80g., BM-867. Rx: Emperor in quadriga welcomed by Alexandria wearing elephant-skin headdress. Fine/VF
388.	HADRIAN; 98-117 AD, Drachm, Egypt, Alexandria, Year 19=134/5 AD, 21.96g., Cologne-1176, Datt-1729, BM-767, Sear Mill-3784. Rx: Harpokrates of Herakleoplois standing I. holding club, altar I. Fine/VF 700
389.	HADRIAN; 117-138 AD, Drachm, Egypt, Alexandria, Year 19, 26.48g., Datt-7141 var. (no dog), BMC-, Cologne-, Oxford Rx: Hermanubls standing I., head r., holding caduceus and palm, dog at feet. Unique and
390.	unrecorded. Wonderful smooth brown surfaces. Fine/VF
391.	Excellent green and brown patination. Pleasant VF
392.	Eusebeia within. Fine
393.	
394.	

395. 396.	SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS; 193-211 AD, AE 22, Thrace, Anchialus, 5.74g., AMNG-494. Rx: Hercules standing r. wrestling with the Nemaean lion, legend is mint name in Greek. VF
	Krzyzanowska Av. XXIV / Rv. 39 (new combination). Rx: Men standing I. VF+
397.	CARACALLA; 198-217 AD, AE 26, Cyrrhestica, Hieropolis, 14.05g., BM-50 var., Sear-2648 var. Obv: Laureate bust left, almost half-length, with bare back and shield-like aegis on I. shoulder hanging from strap across back. Rx: Atergatis holding scepter seated on lion walking r., Greek legend (weak in parts) calls her "the Syrian Goddess". This elaborate bust type not in BMC, Glasgow, Lindgren, Winsemann, or Righetti. Near Mint State
398.	GETA AS CAESAR; 198-209 AD, AE 13, Moesia Inferior, Marcianopolis, 3.55g., AMNG-703. Rx: Tripod, with serpent climbing its middle leg and
399.	raising head to r. above. VF
400.	GALLIENUS, ALEXANDREIA TROAS; 253-268 AD, AE 21, Troas, Alexandria Troas, 5.04g., Obv. legend var. of Bellinger-A459 and SNG Cop-200. Obv: IMP GALL[IE]NVS A Head laureate r. Rx: COL AVG TRO Wolf and twins r. Apparently an unpublished obvese legend for Gallienus at this mint. The normal legend is IMP LICIN GALLIEN or GALLIENV, according to Bellinger, p. 142. EF, heavy but attractive blue-green
401.	patina
402.	Fine/VF200
	Obv: Bust draped r. with stephane and on crescent, value mark I=10 before. Rx: Larger ship being rowed I. above two smaller ships sailing r., in exergue NAVAPXIC ("Naval Command Center"). Rare. Reverse weakly
	struck, VF
403.	ATREBATES, VERICA; Silver Minim, 25-35 AD, 0.20g., VA 551-1 (28 Recorded). Obv: CF in torque, Rx: "VERI" portrait of Tiberius. A truly
	wonderful coin. FDC
405.	ATREBATES, EPATICCUS; Silver Unit, 35-43 AD, 1.20g., VA 581-1. Obv: Victory seated, Rx: Boar right. Slightly granular but EF375
	ATREBATES, EPATICCUS; Silver Unit, 35-43 AD, 1.22g., VA 581-1. Obv: Victory seated, Rx: Boar right. Slightly granular but EF
	ATREBATÉS, EPATICCUS; Silver Minim, 35-43 AD, 0.28g., VA 585-1. Obv: "EPATI", Rx: Boar's head right. EF
	VF
410.	luster
411.	Cresent, Rx: Celtic horse. EF. Well centered reverse with some luster
412.	Hobbs. VF but clear and well centered
413.	
414.	-,
415.	,
416.	State
417.	1246-1. EF with some luster
418.	1246-1. Near Mint State
419.	
420.	1255-1 (15 Recorded). Very rare. Granular Fine+
421.	DUROTRIGES ; Billion 1/4 Stater, 40-35 BC Third Geometric Type, 0.67g., VA 1260-1. Struck from a worn obverse die. VG/about EF
422.	DUROTRIGES ; Billion Unit, 35-30 BC, 1.02g., VA 1270-1. Beautifully centered. Near Mint State. Some flan cracks from striking
423.	GAUL, SEQUANI; Potin Stater, 100 BC-100 AD, 4.80g., De La Tour-5368. Immitation of Philip II stater, VF for issue
424.	
	ANTIQUITIES
425.	
	millennium B.C. This mother goddess rendered in a highly stylized tubular
	form with a flared base has a large face with indentations representing its nose, mouth, and hair lines. Its arms fold inward with its hands meeting to touch the upper targe characters above the ideal's large breasts. The piece has a thick

millennium B.C. This mother goddess rendered in a highly stylized tubular form with a flared base has a large face with indentations representing its nose, mouth, and hair lines. Its arms fold inward with its hands meeting to touch the upper torso above the idol's large breasts. The piece has a thick red patina with scattered green and brown mottling. Prehistoric cruciform copper idols such as these occur in the northern arc of the Fertile Crescent, but are excessively rare and this is the best modeled example we have found. From roughly the middle of the ninth millennium B.C., much of the Fertile Crescent became a region of incipient agriculture. Its inhabitants adopted large settled village complexes for the first time in human history.

PHOENICIAN BRONZE FIGURE OF A GODDESS, ca. 1600 to 1300 B.C.
The large eyed goddess, possibly Anat, a fertility goddess, who was the sister and consort of Baal, stands in a long belted gown with her arms forward, probably to hold her attributes in her fists. She wears a cylindrical crown with her head upturned slightly. Heavy dark green patination. For a Syro-Phoenician bronze, this is a remarkably intact figure. Mounted. H. 4 3/8"

EGYPTIAN

432. EGYPTIAN ALABASTER JAR, Old Kingdom, ca. 2686-2181 B.C. A nice slender shape with some minor chipping on the rim. Mounted. H. 4".... 700

EGYPTIAN BRONZE CAT HEAD OF THE GODDESS BASTET, Period, ca. 525-332 B.C. Bastet, daughter of the sun god Ra, wife of Ptah, and mother of Mihos. Bastet is an ancient Egyptian goddess who is still greatly revered by many today. Her worship began around the year 3200 B.C. during the second dynasty in northern Egypt and her city is Bubastis There, and in many other ancient cities, Egyptians celebrated Bastet's feast day, October 31st, with great joy and enthusiasm honoring their goddess, their protectress. Related to Neith, the Night Goddess, Bastet symbolized the moon in its function of making a woman fruitful, with swelling womb. She was also the Egyptian Goddess of pleasure, music, dancing and joy, and associated with the Eye of Ra, acting as the instrument of the Sun God's vengeance. Bastet is the Sacred Cat and her name means devouring lady. She is depicted as having the body of a woman and the head of a domestic cat. Indeed, the people of ancient Egypt turned to Bastet for protection and for blessing, as she was a renowned and beloved goddess. She was the protectress of women, children, and domestic cats. She was the goddess of sunrise, music, dance, and pleasure as well as family, fertility, and birth. Cats were very sacred animals to the ancient Egyptians. They held a high, honored position in many households and were more important even than humans. Cats were demigods in ancient Egypt. Anyone caught harming or killing a cat, even by accident, was punished by death, for cats guarded the royal granaries keeping them relatively free from vermin which threatened the food supplies. wonderful example has a dark green and reddish-brown patina with excellent surfaces. H. 1 1/2" EGYPTIAN BRONZE FIGURE OF OSIRIS WITH BASTET-CAT AND

8. EGYPTIAN BRONZE FIGURE OF OSIRIS WITH BASTET-CAT AND FALCON, Late Period, ca. 664-30 B.C. This figure of Osiris features an elaborate atef crown, generally composed of the bulbous White Crown of Upper Egypt, accented by flanking plumes, a uraeus, and twisted horns.

Below the attached false beard, Osiris grasps the crook and agricultural implements that indicate Osiris' very ancient origins. presence of the small cat indicates the widespread popularity of the catgoddess Bastet at this time and the goddess's magical associations. In some mythical contexts Bastet is identified as the mother of Anubis, god of embalming and the protector of the corpse, and, in the town of Edfu, she is referred to as "the ba (a soul element) of Isis", wife of Osiris. Moreover, Bastet and the related leonine goddess Sekhmet are among the deities in control of a body of magical spirits or demons called sheseru ("arrows"). Among these were troops of emissaries and messengers who could punish sinners or attack as directed. The votive bronze may have included the cat representation to further invest the image with magical power to enlist powerful forces and thereby allow the offerer's wishes to be fully directed to the god Osiris. The falcon-head surmounted by solar disk and plumes found on the back of the Osiris figure invest the figure with the power of Horus, a great solar deity, representing the power of kingship. More fundamentally, Horus was the son of Osiris, and his defender against his murderer, the evil god Set. The combination of Osiris and Horus symbolizes the triumph of good over evil embodied in the myth of Osiris and the magical power Horus represented as Righteous Defender. The base of this highly unusual bronze votive incorporates two inscriptions to two individual deities. The side inscription makes reference to an offering to the solar deity Re, and the front inscription to the goddess Bastet represented figurally as a cat in the corner of the statue composition itself.

EGYPTIAN HEART AMULET WITH GLYPHS, Late Period, ca. 760-343 B.C. One of the most essential amulets prescribed in the Book of the Dead, the heart amulet represented the ancient Egyptian belief that the heart was the most vitally spiritual organ in the human body. It was believed to be the seat of human wisdom and intelligence, and was placed upon the scales in the Hall of Judgment in the afterlife opposite a feather, the symbol of truth. To the ancient Egyptians, it was of supreme importance that your heart be straight and true, since the fate of those with a heart heavier than the feather was a kind of eternal annihilation, involving consumption by a composite monster named Ammit who greedily ate the hearts of the wicked. To ensure the desired outcome, heart amulets often carry a special chapter from the Book of the Dead, asking the heart to not contradict its owner during questioning in the Hall of Judgment. This beautifully shaped heart amulet features delicately carved hieroglyphs that form the name "Osiris." This inscription represents a simple invocation to the god who presides over the afterlife and the judgment of human hearts. It was intended to capture Osiris' attention and consideration before the trial, all in the hope of being judged pure and worthy of entrance into the ancient Egyptian paradise. Carved of black stone with decorative incised lines, this amulet was placed on the upper torso of the mummy along with other significant amulets intended to aid the deceased in the process of transition to the afterlife. H. 1"

EGYPTIAN THOTH FRAGMENT OF A RELIEF, Late Period, ca. 760-343 B.C. This limestone relief depicts the god Thoth, the ancient Egyptian moon-god who represented the many forms of knowledge manifested in language, science, mathematics, and astronomy. He was revered in a wide range of contexts. As a cosmological deity, he was worshipped at Hermopolis (El-Ashmunein,) as the primary member of a local grouping of important gods of the creation, the Ogdoad. He was considered the source of scribed learning, (along with his other associated animal form, the baboon,) and is often depicted holding scribed instruments. He was the overseer of knowledge regarding medicine and was popularly worshipped, at a number of sacred sites, as the source of magical cures. Ibis mummies were offered and later interred in expansive cemeteries in the hope of receiving his powerful assistance. He was the possessor of ritual magic and all manner of magical spells. In mythic contexts, he aided in the mummification and revivification of Osiris and helped Isis in the care and protection of her infant son Horus. He was the restorer of Horus' eye, last in battle with his uncle Seth, the murderer of Osiris. In funerary contexts he was the recorder of the outcome of the weighing of the heart in the Hall of Judgment in the afterlife, and could magically aid the deceased. He was credited with the authorship of sacred magical and funerary books, including the Book of the Dead. As a god with such vast and varied applications, Thoth was a vital participant in many ritual contexts; in temple scenes, he was sometimes shown with Horus, as ritually anointing the King with water, and is depicted, with the god Ptah, on the walls of the Temple of Edfu, in the performance of dedication rituals. In the scene depicted in this portion of a wall relief. Thoth is shown in anthropomorphic form, as an Ibisheaded deity. He is wearing the single, elaborate form of the atef crown, consisting of the white crown of Upper Egypt, flanked by two stylized ostrich feathers and two royal uraei wearing solar discs. A large solar disc rests at the top of the crown's composition, and a sun and moon crescent are located between the uraei. The undulating horizontally extended horns of the native species of Egyptian ram complete the headdress, which, in various forms and contexts, were worn be deities as a symbol of their cosmic overseeing powers. The scene depicted here features the upper portion of this standing god, showing a wig and broad-collar beneath his crown, his hand raised. What represents the upper part of a human head is before him, likely a depiction of a priest or a devotee. This indicates that the context is a scene from a temple wall, featuring a ritual of anointing, purification, or the presentation of an individual religiously. It is likely to have come from one of the locations of worship for Thoth, which were especially active at the time of this relief's execution, during or just after the Late Period, (760-343 B.C.) and from the areas of Saggara or Hermopolis. There are surviving traces of blue paint in the relief's details, which are delicately carved, with long curving Ibis-beak and long neck, bent slightly forward. Elaborate rendering of the crown and broad collar's features, a

- sense of gentle undulating motion is apparent in the carving of the god's hand, indicating the skills of a talented ancient artist. Mounted.
- EGYPTIAN CARTONNAGE FRAGMENT, Ptolemaic Period, ca. 300-30 B.C. Fragment from the lappet of a wig with kneeling deities. Each with a solar headdress and holding a scepter. Cartonnage is a type of cardboardlike material. It was used by the ancient Egyptians in a manner similar to how we would use paper-mache today. It was constructed from layers of linen which had been moistened and stuck together using a kind of paste. This was then coated with a layer of stucco (lime plaster or gesso). It would then be molded into various shapes and left to dry. When it had dried it could then be painted or gilded. H. 4 3/4".......700
- ROMAN EGYPT ALEXANDRIAN BRONZE HEAD OF ZEUS SERAPIS, ca. 2nd to 3rd cent. A.D. Based on the monumental prototype attributed to the sculptor, Bryaxis, this image of the powerful god wears a modius, worn as a hat and ornamented in relief with sheaves of grain. At the rear of this piece is the head of an ancient nail, which was used to attach this decoration to its intended place. The head of the nail has a beautiful dark green patina, which looks like dark green marble. The rest of the intact nail is visible by looking into the interior of this piece. The rest of the surface has a dark patina with some areas of dark green. H. 2 3/16"....

- TERRACOTTA

 444. MAGNA GRAECIA TERRACOTTA BUST OF A GODDESS, Archaic Period, late 7th to early 6th cent B.C. The face molded and the rest shaped by hand in sandy orange clay, she wears large disk earrings and a polos (mostly missing). Her hair in two long thick tresses, hangs over her shoulders, she has almond eyes and an archaic smile. Mounted.
- GREEK RHODIAN TERRACOTTA PLASTIC VESSEL IN THE SHAPE OF APHRODITE, ca. mid 6th cent. B.C. Aphrodite stands holding the material of her himation in one hand, and in the other hand, at her side, she grasps some of the material of the chiton she wears under the himation. wearing a polos which is actually the lip of the vessel. There is a chip from her left cheek and from her polos. There is also a crack at her waist, otherwise she is intact with no restoration. Mounted. H. 10"...
- GREEK TERRACOTTA BUST OF PERSEPHONE, ca. late 4th to early 3rd cent. B.C. An exquisite Hellenistic bust of Persephone. The goddess' wavy hair is centrally parted and she is portrayed wearing a polos bound with a fillet, which is tied in the front. Her ears are pierced for earrings and her hair has strong traces of red paint. This is the third specimen of this type we have handled in 39 years. It is not only the finest, but it is by far the most complete. The polos even bears the artist's signature "APEI". There are no other recorded signatures on other extant specimens. The bust below the neck has been recomposed from large fragments, but it is intact from the neck up. A museum piece. H. 19 1/2" W. at shoulders 15" 29500
- MAGNA GRAECIA CARTHAGINIAN TERRACOTTA BUST OF A WOMAN, ca. 2nd to 4th cent. A.D. Paint, gilding, and gesso remaining on this figure of a woman. She wears some type of headdress, necklace, and earrings. This is a fragment of a sculptural piece with the back left undone. Mounted. H. 6 1/4"

CERAMICS

- GREEK CORINTHIAN CERAMIC ARYBALLOS, ca. 7th to 6th cent. B.C. Thin lip with radiating lines and dots on the edge, floral design consisting of four pointed leaves and two palmettes on the body, backed by a cross pattern, painted with brown slip and added red paint, intact.
- 449. GREEK CORINTHIAN CERAMIC ARYBALLOS, ca. 6th cent. B.C. horseman carrying a spear riding right. To the rear of the horse a dove flies right. Concentric circles on the base and the top. Rays on the
- 450. GREEK CORINTHIAN CERAMIC ARYBALLOS, ca. 6th cent. B.C. There is a lotus flower design between confronted roosters. On the handle is a male head with a beard and long hair, facing left. The lip is decorated with rays, and the shoulder and base are decorated with rays surrounded by concentric circles. H. 2 13/16".
- GREEK CORINTHIAN CERAMIC AMPHORISKOS, ca. 600-575 B.C. Three dolphins swim around the round belly, concentric circles and rosettes in the field, rays around the base, geese decorate the shoulder, a zig zag pattern on the neck, incised lines applied for details, painted with brown slip and added red paint. Rejoined from three large fragments and one handle
- GREEK CORINTHIAN CERAMIC AMPHORISKOS, ca. 600-575 B.C. Depicted on this piece are a panther and swan with rosettes in the field There are rays on the base, vertical strokes and zig zags on the neck, and detailed with incised lines. Intact. H. 5 1/8",
- ATTIC BLACK-FIGURE LEKANIS LID FRAGMENT, Near to the Bucchi Painter, ca. 530-520 B.C. Depicting part of a chariot scene, showing a seated bearded figure wrapped in an himation, with staff in hand, facing a quadriga, the horses standing parallel with reins held by an attendant behind, the curved rim of the lip below with band of conjoined lotus buds and dots, details incised and in added purple. L. 8" H. 6"................................ 2800
- ATTIC BLACK GLAZED LEKYTHOS, ca. 2nd quarter of the 5th cent. B.C. The shoulder has an exposed terracotta reserve which is enhanced with a border of lotus buds and stripes at the neck. Handle and neck rejoined Two thin cracks to the upper body. H. 6 3/4"....
- 455. ATTIC LEKYTHOS, ca. late 5th cent. B.C. Five beautiful palmettes decorate the body. Lekythoi were mostly used as containers for oil and
- the plate are a cuttlefish, gurnard, small mullet, scallop, and a horn shell. Painted by one of the masters of the genre. Recomposed from several fragments on the upper left side. Ex. Termer Collection, Hamburg. Exhibited, Kunst der Antike, (Cat. Nov-Dec 1980, pg. 98 no. 63).

- McPhee and Trendall, Greek Red-figured Fish-plates, plate 46b (this piece). This wonderful fish plate is not only documented from a German
- 457. MAGNA GRAECIA CAMPANIAN RED-FIGURE FISH PLATE, ca. 32 B.C. A wave pattern on the edge and three large fish around the plate. I the center depression a rosette with wave pattern around. No restoration
- 458. MAGNA GRAECIA APULIAN OWL SKYPHOS, ca. 4th cent. B.C. Eacl side depicts an owl framed by laurel branches. Owl skyphoi were used fo the worship of Athena. W. to handles 6 1/2" H. 3 3/8".
- MAGNA GRAECIA PAESTUM RED-FIGURE KYLIX WITH DANCING SATYR BY ASTEAS, ca. 3rd quarter of the 4th cent. B.C. workshop of Asteas. Asteas was the most important of the vase-painters working at Paestum in South Italy. The principal artist of a large workshop he may have invented the free-standing half-palmettes, used to frame arimage, that became characteristic of Paestan vase-painting. Asteas decorated hydriai and kraters, as well as some smaller vases, in the red figure technique. Asteas was one of only two South Italian vase-painters to sign his work. He also used inscriptions to label figures in his scenes, a practice that had become uncommon by the middle of the fourth century B.C. Asteas painted scenes of myth and theater and groups of two or three draped youths, as well as the ever-popular Dionysiac scenes (adopted from Getty Web Site). See Trendall, plate 40, #97 for parallel. The center tondo is excellently painted with a dancing satyr holding out a patera and fillets with outstretched arms. On the underside are wonderfully drawn seated youths done by Asteas. A youth holds a patera and wreath on one side and the other a mirror and wreath. An excellent example of Asteas' work Expertly restored from three fragments. W. to handles 10 1/2
- MAGNA GRAECIA CAMPANIAN RED-FIGURE KYLIX, ca. 3rd quarter of the 4th cent. B.C. Wonderfully drawn advancing winged Eros in the tondo holding a cluster of grapes and a large decorated box. Around the tondo is incised decoration which is both an interesting and unusual style. On the underside are six palmettes along with two finely drawn swans with heads back and wings raised on either side. No restoration. W. to handles 8 2/8' H. 2"..
- MAGNA GRAECIA CAMPANIAN RED-FIGURE SKYPHOS BY THE CAPUA PAINTER, ca. 330 B.C. A nice example with a female bust wearing hair in a saccos on one side and a swan with wings upraised on the other. See Trendall REV of LCS, Suppl. I, p.66, no.53a. Other than some minor paint loss on cheek of female there is no restoration. W. to handles 6 5/8" H. 4 3/8"
- RARE MAGNA GRAECIA CAMPANIAN CALENIAN BLACK-GLAZED DECADRACHM KYLIX, ca. late 4th to early 3rd cent. B.C. Known as the "Arethusa Kylix" this rare type has a Syracuse decadrachm by the artist Euainetos molded in the center tondo. The reverse which is always represented on this type, depicts four dolphins surrounding the head of the nymph Arethusa with water reeds binding her hair and a scallop shell behind the nape of her neck. According to myth, Artemis helped Arethusa to elude the importunities of the Peloponnesian river-god Alpheus by turning her into a spring, which plunged into the earth onto the island of Ortygia (at the harbor of Syracuse), where its fresh water flows into the salt water of the sea (The Art of South Italy: Vases From Magna Graecia by Margaret Mayo, pg. 222). No restoration. W. to handles
- 463. MAGNA GRAECIA BLACK-WARE GNATHIAN CUP, ca. 325 B.C. Nice shape with two registers of grape vines. Minor restoration. H. 4 1/8" 600
- MAGNA GRAECIA CAMPANIAN CERAMIC OLPE, ca. late 4th to early 3rd cent. B.C. A very nice and simple black ware jug. This is a jug of practical shape, with a low center of gravity, whose sides are formed in a continuous curve. The olpe was a jug common in Corinth (and areas under Corinthian influence) and Attica from the 7th century B.C. H. 7 1/8".
- 465. MAGNA GRAECIA CERAMIC MINIATURE SQUAT LEKYTHOS, ca. 4th
- 466. JUDEO-PUNIC CHALICE, SACRIFICE OF ABRAHAM, Talmudic Period, ca. 5th cent. A.D. This chalice, found in Tunisia (Carthage), is rendered in terracotta with a dark cream colored glaze. It recounts God's test of Abraham. Abraham was asked by God to sacrifice his only son Isaac as a burnt offering. Abraham wears a long beard and is in the center of the scene. He took his son to the mountain where God had asked him to perform this great sacrifice. Isaac was tied up and Abraham had a knife in his hand when God intervened and told Abraham to not harm his son. There then appeared a ram caught by the horns in some bushes, sent by God to replace Isaac as a burnt offering. On this chalice, to Abraham's right is what appears to be an offering table, and to the right of that is the ram, Isaac's replacement which would be tied to a tree. Our chalice is very well potted but the incised figures are crudely drawn. These drawings were done before the firing process when the material was still leathery. The representations are an artful mix of Jewish and Punic religions. The central figure is Abraham holding a Punic-style sacrificial knife, as seen on Punic stele, facing a ram with the sign of Tanit between them. A bush is behind Abraham and still further left a large incomplete ram's head. The ram's head was probably abandoned when it was realized that the complete ram would have been too large. As the chalice surface was in the previously mentioned leathery state, it couldn't be easily retracted from the surface. The part of the chalice that has perplexed us for several years is the absence of Isaac and the presence of the sign of Tanit where Isaac should be. The clean solution is that the Tanit sign represents Isaac. This makes perfect sense as it is widely believed, and even represented on a stele in the Musee Notional du Bardo, that the Carthaginians practiced child sacrifice. Our chalice represents a unique example of the blending of the Jewish Punic religion and cultures in the Talmudic Carthage. This could be an isolated incident or the only recognized surviving representation of this blending of these people and their religions. Minor chipping along the rim

467. PRE-COLUMBIAN MAYAN CERAMIC BOWL, ca. 550-950 A.D. Black and red pigmented stylized dragon pattern that is perfectly intact. H. 3 3/4' PRE-COLUMBIAN MAYAN CERAMIC BOWL, ca. 550-950 A.D. Black, orange and red coloring with two registers. The first register showing a monkey chasing a solar disk, the second showing Mayan glyphs. Restored discus depicts a woman lying down and a man kneeling, having sex on a bed. This small oil lamp has a brown glaze throughout. L. 3 3/8"....... 1400 ROMAN TERRACOTTA OIL LAMP, ca. 2nd cent. A.D. Unusual iconography of a reddish-tan fabric. The discuss a man leading a bull to AND MOLD, ca. 4th to 5th cent. A.D. "Chi-Ro" molded in the discus, with Theodosius II Solidi coins molded around as a border, clear molding. This emperor's name is linked to the Theodosian Code and the Theodosian Walls protecting Constantinople. Ancient mold of this exact type accompanies the lamp. The nozzle of this oil lamp has been rejoined and is a pastiche. L. 5 1/2"..... **BRONZE** suspension. Olive green patina and some incrustation. Mounted. W. 2 GREEK BRONZE SHIELD BOSS, Geometric Period, ca. 8th cent. B.C. This shield boss is rendered in a design of a chariot wheel. The edges vessel with low concave perforated walls sits on three low feet. H. 1 1/4" D 476. RARE THRACIAN BRONZE VOTIVE OWL IN GREEK ARCHAIC STYLE, ca. 510-450 B.C. Closely modeled on Archaic Greek iconography, the owl leans forward with it's head turned right with a sharp turned beak and its large circular eyes still containing the jet inlay. Its legs and feet join together to form an integral clawed base. The sculptor elaborately incised the piece with a line, semi-circle and feathers patterns, common methods of decoration in Greek archaic style. The owl has an obvious likeness to the archaic owl on the Athenian tetradrahm (most notably, Starr group IV, plate 122 exhibits a relatively thin owl leaning forward with its head turned right). The stylistic similarity with Greek Archaic art is fully consistent with Thracian iconography. Mentioned by Homer and Herodotus, the Thracians played an important role in ancient Greek history. They inhabited the area bounded by the Danube, Northern Greece and the Black Sea. Thracians were always revered as fierce warriors and horsemen. Homer mentioned the Thracians role in the Trojan war and described their horses as the most beautiful, whiter than snow and as fleet as deer. By the end of the 6th century B.C., Greek colonizers expanded around the Aegean and Black Sea littorals where they had very close commercial and cultural contacts with the Thracians. Indeed Thracian culture exhibited a mix of Greek, Persian and tribal influences. This bronze was most likely an alter piece. The owl was the totem and symbol of the Thracian goddess Bendis, who, in the custom of the ancient world, was freely equated with the Greek goddess Artemis. Bendis was the Goddess of the forests, the moon and magic. The piece is in excellent condition with a leaf green patina and earthen deposits. Extremely rare, previously unknown and unpublished. H. 3 3/8" L. 3 7/8" 477. RARE THRACIAN BRONZE VOTIVE OWL IN GREEK ARCHAIC STYLE, ca. 510-450 B.C. Closely modeled on Archaic Greek iconography, the owl leans forward with its head turned right with a sharp turned beak and its large circular eyes still containing the jet inlay. Its legs and feet join together to form an integral conical base. The sculptor elaborately incised the piece with a line, semi-circle and feathers patterns, common methods of decoration in Greek archaic style. The owl has an obvious likeness to the archaic owl on the Athenian tetradrahm (most notably, Starr group IV, plate 122 exhibits a relatively thin owl leaning forward with its head turned right). This owl came the same find as previously described piece and is nearly identical except in size and its conical base. A smooth leaf green patina ca. 1st cent. A.D. Beautiful example of strong fabric with a smooth tannishyellow patina underneath a fantastic array of violet and various green shaded incrustation. The lip of the piece has a detailed egg pattern while the long high handle has a dot pattern running on either side. The lower end of the handle displays the forepart of a highly detailed winged Siren who is perched on a palmette. Provenance: Palladion Antike Kunst, Basel, bronze Venus, the goddess of love standing on her right foot, with left leg bent and left foot drawn back. Her right palm is open and arm outstretched while her left arm is slightly bent and probably once held a mirror. Very nice light to dark green patina with areas of incrustation. Mounted. H. 4 MISC. ANTIQUITIES 480. ROMAN TWO GOLD FUNERARY REPOUSSES, ca. 1st cent. A.D. Two 482. ROMAN BALSAMARIAN GLASS WITH THREADING, ca. 4th to 5th cent.
A.D. Unguentarium (so-called twin tear flask) of light green glass with iridescence enveloped in threads. Mounted. H. 4 5/8"......800

ASIAN & INDIAN 483. CHINESE GILT BRONZE BEAR APPLIQUE, Eastern Han Dynasty, ca A.D. Most likely a furniture applique with a red and green patina. H. 1 5/8" INDIAN MATHURAN RED SANDSTONE RELIEF FRAGMENT OF A GROTESQUE, ca. 2nd to 3rd cent. A.D. From a larger Kushan period 485. relief. This emaciated grotesque with pointed ears, bushy eyebrows and sagging skin frowns. He was most likely a demon from a Buddhist hell scene or a malevolent being stood upon by a triumphant Kushan god. The first iconic images of the Buddha, Bodhisattvas and their life appear in the Kushan Empire in Gandhara and Mathura in the first and second centuries Mounted. H. 5 1/4" INDIAN BUFF SANDSTONE HEAD OF SHIVA, ca. 12th cent. A.D. A larger crowed head from a stele nicely sculpted in beautiful Medieval Indian style from North Central India, arguably from the greatest period of Indian art. Shiva, identified by the mark on his forehead, is the Hindu god of the cent. A.D. The crowned Hindu god of harmony and order stands holding two of his attributes -- a mace in his left hand and a lotus (missing) in his right. This is a beautifully chased Indian medieval piece with a rare combination of brass detail inlay over the bronze body. Devotional wear. Sculpted in granular white marble, this is the head of the baby Krishna; the most recent incarnation of the Hindu God Vishnu originates from West (copper and gold alloy) Tsuba with an even chocolate brown patina over a glossy surface in a sukashi (openwork) hachi-mokko (eight-lobed) pattern with a Shinchu (brass) rim. Excellent balancing and finishing, a superb example of period Japanese Samurai craftsmanship. Dia. 3 1/8" INDIAN BRONZE STATUE OF VISHNU, ca. 1800 A.D. The bejeweled Hindu preserver of harmony and the maintainer of order stands on a lotus plinth wearing a pleated dhoti with sashes falling to his sides. His primary right hand is in the varada mudra (gift giving) and the left, in the Uru mudra (majesty), while his secondary hands hold the standard symbols of Vishnu, the wheel and the conch shell. At over nine inches, this figure is relatively large for a later south Asian bronze. H. 9 1/4"......850 491. LARGE CHINESE GILT-LACQUERED WOODEN FIGURE OF GUANDI, Ching Dynasty, ca. 18th cent. A.D. As guardian deity for a temple altar, this Chinese God of War stands with his hands held together. As befits a guardian deity, his gaze is fierce and he wears full chain armor ornamented with grotesque faces over his long sleeved robe and pantalons. His boots standing firm on a rocky base, he wears a soldiers helmet with the finial guardian deity stands dressed in a suit of chain armor heavily ornamented with faces and knotted sashes. He holds a pipa (balloon guitar). Guardian deities are posted at temple entrances (darvapala) or at Buddhist alters (darmapala) or stand as protectors of the four directions (lokapala). Their 493. SINO-TIBETAN BRONZE AMITAYUS, Ching Dynasty, ca. end of 18th cent. A.D. The crowned and adorned Bodhisattva sits in vajrasana on a lotus plith with his hands in dhyanamudra, dressed in a dhoti with a flowing scarf. The piece is sealed with a olive patina and remains of gold and blue pigment and is the most superbly chased and exquisitely modeled Sino-Fibetan piece we have handled to date. H. 4 1/8"..... 494. INDIAN BRONZE NANDI BULL WITH COBRA, ca. 1800 A.D. This is an aniconic form of Shiva. Both the Bull, the lingam and the Cobra mark this as a religious relic of Shiva. This bronze likely came from a village or home shrine of a follower of Shiva. The Bull or Nandi is Shiva's vehicle. Each Hindu deity has an animal closely associated, called its vehicle. The Bulls strength and virility along with the phallic lingam naturally compliments the powers of Shiva and the cobra, which survives as a divine image from pre-Vedic times, became associated with Shiva. Devotional wear. H. 7"...... 350
495. INDIAN BRONZE FIGURE OF THE BABY KRISHNA, ca. end of the 18th cent. A.D. The most popular incarnation of Vishnu stands as a child holding two butter balls, from the story of the butter thief, which refers to the Rendered in the Mandalay style with silver inlay along the hairline and glass eyes, this Buddha sits in dhyanasana with his hands in the bhumisparsa mudra (earth-touching attitude). This is arguably the most popular attitude of the enlightened one in Burmese Buddhist art. It represents the moment when the Buddha sat underneath the Bodhi Tree at Bodh Gaya, India and attained enlightenment. A demon king, Mara, conceded his failure to prevent the Buddha from attaining Enlightenment, but taunted him that the radicalism of his achievement would render it impossible for any to understand. To this taunt the Buddha simply touched AMERICAN INDIAN TOMAHAWK, ca. 1700-1780 A.D. Hand forged by Englishmen then traded to the Indians who made the handles.





































